FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 124 *26 June 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Symposium in Romania Marks CEMA's 30th Anniversary AA 1
[SCINTEIA 20 Jun]
CEMA Health Ministers Meet in Bulgaria 18 June AA 1
CEMA Health Commission Session Opens in Sofia 21 June AA 1
Commission Session Ends AA 2
CEMA Engineering Session Ends in Czechoslovakia 22 June AA 2
CEMA Wheat Conference Held in Bulgaria AA 3
Socialist Countries' Civil Defense Organizations Meet in Bulgaria AA 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jun]
Prague Details Benefits From CEMA Participation AA 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Congratulates Carter on SALT II Signing BB 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jun]
Czechoslovak Media Comment Continues on SALT II BB 1
Carter Relations With Senate [Jelinek in RUDE PRAVO] BB 1
Significance of Treaty, Carter's Role [RUDE PRAVO 23 Jun] BB 2
ROLNICKE NOVINY Comment BB 3
Jelinek on U.S. Media, Vance [RUDE PRAVO 21 Jun] BB 3
Yugoslav Paper Notes 'Limited Scope' of SALT II [BORBA] BB 4
Romanian Weekly on SALT II: 'Positive Character,' But Limited BB 5
[LUMEA]
Polish Army Paper Views NATO Attitude Toward SALT, Detente BB 6
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]

BULGARIA

Joint Communique Published on Visit by Hungary's Kadar C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jun]
Premier Todorov Leaves for Moscow CEMA Meeting C 5
Reportage on Foreign Minister Mladenov Visit to Turkey C 6
25 June Departure C 6
Ankara Arrival, Airport Statements C 6
Turkey's Minister of Energy, Natural Resources Visits C 7
Party Daily Reports Kubadinski's Activities in Yugoslavia C 7
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jun]
Reportage on Visit of Vietnamese Party Ideological Delegation C 8
25 June Arrival C 8
Meeting With Mikhaylov C 8
Dimitur Stanishev Receives Swedish Left CP Official C 8
Karadzhov Meets PDRY Control Commission Chairman 25 June C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Visit by Kuznetsov, Soviet Parliamentary Delegation D 1
Prague Arrival D 1
National Assembly Welcome D 1
Wreathlaying Ceremony D 1
Chnoupek Receives Soviet Ambassador Matskevich D 2
Peace Movement Attributes SALT to Brezhnev 'Personally' D 2
Foreign Minister Chnoupek Leaves for Norway D 3
PRACE Criticizes Election of Hapsburg, Pelikan to European Assembly D 3
Reportage on 1978 State Closing Account D 3
Minister of Finance Review [RUDE PRAVO 19 Jun] D 3
Federal Assembly Meeting D 4
Approval of State Final Account D 5
Finance Minister Interview D 5
Figures on 1978 Closing Account [Bratislava PRAVDA 21 Jun] D 7
Haman Addresses Meeting on Plan Fulfillment D 7
Lenart Addresses Bratislava Party Meeting D 7
Chemical Industry Fair Opens in Bratislava D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter Thanks Honecker for Condolences Cable E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jun]
Defense Minister Hoffmann Meets With Ustinov in Moscow E 1
Reportage on Mueckenberger Visit to USSR E 1
Moscow Arrival E 1
Presentation of Friendship Awards E 1
Joint Headmasters Conference Sends Message to Honecker, Brezhnev E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jun]
Greek CP Delegation Ends Visit to GDR, Leaves for Home E 2
Reportage on Visiting Parliamentary Delegation From Indonesia E 3
Meeting With Sindermann E 3
Meeting With Fischer, Krolikowski E 3
Leaders Greet PDRY Leaders on 'Correction Movement' Anniversary E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jun]
Honecker Meets With Guinea-Bissau Leader Cabral E 4
Mittag, Tisch Receive DPRK Trade Union Delegation E 5
Honecker Greets DKP's Kurt Bachmann on 70th Birthday E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jun]
Catholic Conference Calls for Peace Policy E 7
Briefs: SED Group in USSR; Romanian Delegation Ends Visit E 8

HUNGARY

Lazar Leaves for Moscow CEMA Meeting F 1
Nujoma-Led SWAPO Delegation in Hungary for Visit F 1
24 June Arrival F 1
Talks Begin 25 June F 1
Burmese Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit F 1

POLAND

PAP Reports Results of Polish-Romanian Economic Session G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23-24 Jun]
Further Reportage on Indian Parliamentary Delegation's Visit G 2
Jablonski Reception G 2
Meetings With Officials 23 June G 2

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Cyprus President Kiprianou Visit H 1
Talks With Ceausescu, 25 June Activities H 1
Diplomatic Corps Reception H 1
Conclusion of Talks H 1
Signing of Documents H 3
25 June Dinner Toasts H 3
26 June Departure H 4
Verdet-Led Delegation Attends Moscow CEMA Session H 5
25 June Bucharest Departure H 5
Kosygin Airport Reception H 5
TU Delegation Visits USSR 15-20 June [SCINTEIA 21 Jun] H 6
Reportage on U.S. Governors Delegation Visit H 6
24 June Arrival H 6
Meetings With Officials H 6
Hungarian Trade Minister Veres Arrives 25 June H 7
Algerian Justice Minister Heads Delegation on Official Visit H 7
Further Reportage on SWAPO Delegation's Visit H 7
Ceausescu Reception 23 June H 7
24 June Departure H 8
Dascalescu Receives Portuguese CP Delegation H 9
Danish CP Official Has Talks With Cazacu H 9
Dominican CP Secretary General Departs 24 June H 9
Reportage on Colombian Senate Delegation Visit H 10
Arrival, Talks H 10
Burtica Reception H 10
25 June Talks H 10
Senegalese Socialist Party Delegation Arrives 23 June H 11
German Aktivists Visit 18-22 June H 11
Australian Ethnic Relations Official Visits H 11
Briefs: Hungarian Convention on Citizenship; New Mexican Envoy; H 11
Bulgarian Delegation Visits; Romania-USSR Scientific
Protocol; Polish Court Delegation Received; Romania-DPRK
Scientific Agreement; New Envoy to Venezuela

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Vaskalic-Led LCY Delegation Visit to U.S. I 1
25 June Departure I 1
Sundic Commentary I 2
Reportage on Visit by Portuguese President Eanes I 3
Foreign Ministry Previsit Comment I 3
Previsit Eanes TV Interview I 3
25 June Arrival I 4

Mijatovic Comments on Recent Visit to West Africa I 4
Dragasevic Receives Angolan Minister of Agriculture I 4
Morozov Heads USSR Team at Belgrade Economic Talks I 5
Rotar Reports to Economy Chamber on Cooperation With Romania I 5
Joint Committee Agrees To Improve Economic Ties With India I 5
TANJUG Signs Cooperation Agreement With Peruvian Agency I 6
Kalezic Answers Questions on Ghana, Mediterranean Games I 6
[BORBA 23 Jun]
Tito Receives Hodza as Latter Prepares for Far East Visit I 6
Djuranovic Reports to Assembly on Economy 6 June I 7
[BORBA 8 Jun]
Federal Council Submits Energy-Saving Proposals to Assembly I 15

SYMPOSIUM IN ROMANIA MARKS CEMA'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU220947 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A symposium on the "30th Anniversary of the Creation of CEMA" took place in Bucharest 19 June. It was organized by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy and the Central Institute for Economic Sciences.

The symposium was attended by professors and scientific research workers, by specialists from the economy, ministries and other central institutions and by students.

In his opening speech, Ioan Totu, director general of the Central Institute for Economic Research, stressed CEMA's activities and, in this context, the participation by the Socialist Republic of Romania in multilateral collaboration and cooperation.

The papers that were read dealt with various questions regarding the action taken by the member states and by the CEMA bodies and organizations to expand economic cooperation and the forms of international cooperation and specialization with a view to intensively developing each state's national economy, equalizing the economic development level of the member countries and increasing their contribution to establishing a new system of economic relations in the world based on the principles of state sovereignty, national independence, noninterference in internal affairs, territorial integrity, mutual advantage and assistance and on international solidarity.

The speakers stressed the concept held by the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, regarding the role CEMA plays in asserting the new principles of international relations in implementing the basic targets of this body, agreed upon by its member countries by their own free will.

The speaker also stressed the opportunities for further improving the forms and methods of cooperation in the economic field. These forms and methods should, to the greatest extent, be in keeping with the CEMA's major mission--to support the development and modernization of the national economies of all states on the road of the socialist and communist construction in each country.

CEMA HEALTH MINISTERS MEET IN BULGARIA 18 JUNE

AU182124 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] The 20th session of the Ministers of Health Services of the socialist countries is dedicated to the International Year of the Child. The session began in the Bulgarian capital today. The current state and future development of maternity and child health care in the prenatal period (from the 28th week of pregnancy to the seventh day after birth) is the main topic of the session.

CEMA HEALTH COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 21 JUNE

AU211658 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--The four years which have passed since the establishment of the CMEA Health Care Standing Commission have proved the great importance of multilateral integration for the progress of medical science and practice throughout the socialist community.

This was stated at the 8th session of the commission, opened in the Bulgarian capital today by the commission's chairman, Academician Boris Petrovskiy, minister of health care of the USSR.

Discussing the session's centerpiece--the "30 Years of CMEA and Health Cooperation" report--the delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia came out with recommendations for a still more successful fulfillment of the multilateral scientific cooperation plan in the field of medical science and health care in the 1976-1980 period. As it is known this plan features joint development of 11 complex problems, including the cardiovascular, oncological, infectious and occupational diseases, sanitary control, transplantation of organs and tissues, etc.

The programme of the 8th session which will last two more days, features also discussion on some more specific issues, namely, specialization and joint production of immunobiological preparations, the "artificial kidney" device [and] cooperation in the field of medical information.

Mr Georgi Yordanov, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, greeted the participants in the CMEA Health Care Standing Commission session on behalf of the CC of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government and personally on behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Commission Session Ends

AU231623 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--The eighth session of CMEA's standing commission for cooperation in health services ended. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Discussions focused on the report of Mr Boris Petrovskiy, minister of health of the Soviet Union, on the 30-year long work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and on the future tasks in health care cooperation. The commission reviewed a project for scientific and technological cooperation in the making of medical immunobiological preparations.

Other topics on the agenda of the session were the operation and the further development of the international scientific and medical information system and the possibilities for a broader cooperation in research, evaluation and standardization of medicines. A new and independent item was included in the plan for scientific and technological cooperation between the CMEA member-countries in the sphere of health services. It is "scientific development and unification of the methods and means of clinical laboratory diagnosis."

CEMA ENGINEERING SESSION ENDS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA 22 JUNE

LD230402 Prague CTK in English 1911 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brno--The 79th, 5-day, session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Standing Commission for Engineering ended here on Friday after concluding several agreements on cooperation and specialization in the production of engineering equipment.

High up the agenda of the session was debate of the implementation of resolutions of the 31st and 32nd sessions of the CMEA council.

The participants in the session were delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. Also present was a delegation of Yugoslavia.

CEMA WHEAT CONFERENCE HELD IN BULGARIA

AU171952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The conference of the working group attached to the CEMA International Wheat Institute for developing frost-resistant wheat has ended at the Institute for Cultivation of Wheat near the town of General Toshevo. The working group adopted a 3-year program for utilization of (?hypotrones) that will secure an appropriate artificial climate and enable a more rapid and effective cultivation of highly productive and frost-resistant wheat varieties.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN BULGARIA

AU220946 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Varna, 19 June 1979 (TA report): An international meeting opened at the "International" Hotel in Varna today with leaders of civil defense and sports-technical unions from socialist countries. Delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, DPRK, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR are participating. The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksandr Pokryshkin, the glorious and famous pilot of the Great Fatherland War, who is the chairman of the Soviet Civil Defense Organization--DOSAAF.

During the meeting, which is chaired by Lt Gen Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Central Council of the Organization on the Civil Population's Military-Technical Training, questions will be discussed pertaining to the further expansion and intensification of fraternal relations and mutual cooperation in the field of the mass civil defense work and in sports and competition activities in the sector of paramilitary and technical sports.

PRAGUE DETAILS BENEFITS FROM CEMA PARTICIPATION

LD250940 Prague CTK in English 0836 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Membership in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is of vital importance to Czechoslovakia, as the large economic and scientific-technological potential of the socialist countries makes it possible for Czechoslovakia to create optimal conditions for production and development in many branches, to solve energy and raw material problems on long-term basis, and to deepen concentration and specialization in production.

The CMEA states are Czechoslovakia's most important trade partners. Czechoslovak goods exchange with other member-states rose from 17,200 million crowns in 1960 to some 90,000 million in 1978. This accounts for two-thirds of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

Czechoslovakia covers the major part of her raw material and energy requirement by imports from CEMA states. Black coal imports from the Soviet Union and Poland have been amounting to 52 to 56 million tonnes annually in recent years. Most of the oil consumed by the Czechoslovak industry flows in through the "Friendship" pipeline from the Volga basin--7,200 million cubic meters this year alone. The Soviet Union grants Czechoslovakia technological aid in the construction of nuclear power plants and the latter is helping build a nuclear power plant at Khmelnik, the Ukraine, from which 3,600 million KWH of power will be coming to this country every year. Czechoslovakia has also secured for itself long-term power supplies by participating in the construction of a long-distance power supply line from Vinnitsa, the USSR, to Albertirsa in Hungary.

Most of Czechoslovakia's iron ore imports come from the Soviet Union and most manganese ore from Bulgaria. Poland supplies sulphur, and the GDR and the Soviet Union supply potash fertilizers.

Czechoslovakia helps build mines and processing plants to secure prerequisites for covering her growing imports of fuels and raw materials. For instance, Czechoslovak machinery and equipment helped expand oil production in the Soviet Union, and other projects in which Czechoslovakia participated included the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, the Kiyembai asbestos mining and processing combine in the USSR, and a nickel processing plant in Cuba.

Czechoslovakia exports to CMEA states some raw materials, particularly coke and magnesite, and equipment for nuclear power plants. For example, Skoda Plzen will export reactors to Hungary, the GDR and later also to other countries.

Czechoslovakia is making use of a credit from the International Investment Bank in Moscow to expand the production of the heavy lorries Tatra, exported especially to CMEA states. Cooperation of the Czechoslovak enterprise Zbrojovka and the Polish Ursus has ranked the two firms among the biggest manufacturers of heavy tractors.

Czechoslovakia has more than 200 agreements on cooperation and specialization in production with CEMA states, 80 of them multilateral agreements.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CARTER ON SALT II SIGNING

AU251055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to President Carter on SALT II signing]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President: On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian people, and my personal behalf, please allow me to convey to you and the entire American people most sincere greetings on the occasion of signing the new treaty on limiting the strategic offensive weapons.

The successful conclusion of the long and difficult negotiations is a new and convincing proof that in the presence of goodwill and realism, foresight and statesmanship, and progress can always be made in the name of world peace and understanding among nations.

The Bulgarian people highly value the remarkable success achieved and express their deep confidence that the signing and ratification of the treaty will be of exceptionally great importance for further consolidating detente and international security, curbing the disastrous arms race, and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. These results will open up new prospects for improving international relations.

Mr President: Please accept assurances of my great personal respect.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CZECHOSLOVAK MEDIA COMMENT CONTINUES ON SALT II

Carter Relations With Senate

LD201355 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Shortly after his arrival from Vienna, U.S. President James Carter made a speech in Congress in which he resolutely and with great emphasis supported the SALT II treaty.

The Washington correspondent of RUDE PRAVO, Milan Jelinek, writes that James Carter began the speech with the sentence: "In the current nuclear era the United States and the USSR must live in peace or they will not live at all."

From the U.S. President's words the conviction clearly emerged that the United States has a choice only between a danger of nuclear destruction or a way toward a peaceful future. Carter said that between nations armed with thousands of thermonuclear weapons there can [words indistinct] war and peace, but peace only. He presented the treaty with the USSR--SALT-II--as the only possible alternative to further developments.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that in the second part of his speech the U.S. President argued with the opponents of the treaty in the Senate who proclaim that the treaty does not correspond with the interests of the security of the United States.

The President's speech is considered as the start of the domestic political struggle within the American bourgeoisie about the ratification of SALT II. One could say that President Carter did not start this struggle badly, Milan Jelinek concludes.

Significance of Treaty, Carter's Role

AU251500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Peace is Our Program"]

[Excerpt] SALT II is a significant document and the successful culmination of the difficult work of the Soviet Union and the United States spreading over many years. Just as it was necessary to fight for the victory of realistically thinking U.S. politicians, it will now be necessary to struggle with the same endeavor for the ratification of the treaty, because there are forces in the United States that have never found the new Soviet-American treaty to their liking and are organizing--in an effort to maintain and multiply their arms producers' profits--a concentrated anti-Soviet campaign and are striving to intimidate the people of their country with an alleged Soviet threat. In the world echo to the signing of SALT II, representatives of hundreds of countries and ordinary people of all continents have been expressing the hope that reason and not hysteria will prevail in the United States, and in the Senate, which has to ratify the treaty for it to come into effect; that peace will prevail and not war. This is also the longing of the Czechoslovak people who warmly welcome the signing of the treaty, as is also stressed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government in their statement, in which our party and state highly praise the results of the talks and express their full support for them.

Peaceful coexistence and the struggle for peace are not, of course, confined to the SALT II treaty. It is, however, a very important component of the process of detente. It is impossible today to imagine a successful struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence without the mutual understanding, respect and certain guarantees of the two most powerful countries of the present world--the Soviet Union and the United States of America--which are also the two countries bearing the greatest responsibility for the fate of peace. The Soviet Union has always been aware of this responsibility and has never been disloyal to it. This is also why it has exerted such a great effort for the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American negotiations. The SALT II treaty, which is another significant step on the path toward limiting armament, on the path toward peace, is a result of these efforts.

Those politicians in the capitalist countries who are assuming realistic positions in this historical struggle concerning war and peace, who are aware of the danger posed by feverish armament, also deserve our recognition. Our recognition also goes to the representatives of the movement of the nonalined countries engaged for the benefit of the cause of peace. It is to U.S. President James Carter's credit that, as far as the Soviet-American treaty is concerned, he lent his ear more to the American people than to the forces of the military-industrial complex and respected their will and longing.

ROLNICKE NOVINY Comment

LD191252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] "The World Highly Values the SALT II Treaty" is the title of an article carried by ROLNICKE NOVINY, which says:

The most significant feature of the new USSR-U.S. treaty is the fact that the two states which today have at their disposal the most powerful military potential have taken another important step to curb the dangerous and costly arms race. The new treaty--and anyone who reads it carefully can testify to this--is very realistic and specific. The measures it sets out are aimed at lessening the threat of a nuclear war. The SALT II treaty at the same time also involves a quantitative reduction of weapons and steps to prevent them from being improved in terms of their quality.

It is also necessary to note that as a result of the joint efforts over long years, which naturally called for certain compromises, the new treaty, as both sides and objective-thinking responsible officials in other countries have recognized, truly expresses a just balance of interests. This document is based on the principle of equality and equal security. Attempts to violate this treaty in any way after it has been so difficult to bring about would certainly lead to disastrous consequences.

From the numerous commentaries that are literally flooding in from all corners of the globe these days, it emerges that prevalent in them is the idea that the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, on which the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed, not only lessens the threat of a nuclear war, but also paves the way for other measures in this respect. This historically important step taken by the Soviet Union and the United States can and must play an important role in the further materialization of detente and in strengthening world peace, the article in ROLNICKE NOVINY stresses among other things.

Jelinek on U.S. Media, Vance

AU251232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Jelinek article: "Washington: Look Forward in the Right Direction"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] The solemn signing of the SALT II treaty was carried live by all the main American television companies. Well-known commentators commented on the special broadcast in detail and in a matter-of-fact, sober, dignified, serious manner. One has to say that this tone dominated U.S. media reportage, at least for the duration of the Vienna meeting. Leading American journalists without exception assessed the results of the Vienna meeting with a whole range of positive words, such as "positive, contributory, good" and so forth.

The bourgeois propaganda, which approached the Vienna meeting with palpable spitefulness, changed its attitude after the talks began. It was a quick turnabout for which there are reasons.

ONE OF THE FIRST is the fact that the meeting ran a successful course from the very beginning.

SECOND, during the talks, the centers of the bourgeois information media carried out a further survey of public opinion that again revealed an overwhelming majority of Americans who support the SALT II treaty and the development of relations with the USSR.

THIRD, bourgeois propagandists also respected the wishes and the interest of the Carter administration that they assume a positive attitude to the President's meeting with L.I. Brezhnev.

FOURTH, It seems that some American journalists during their stay in Vienna realized the international importance of the meeting and of its pivotal aspects that are of vital importance not only for the United States but also for all the nations of the world.

This last idea was, among other things, the leading theme of the (NBC and ABC) television companies' special programs aired Sunday night (17 June). The chief ABC commentator, Reynolds, who broadcast directly from Vienna, formulated the idea that THE VIENNA MEETING HAS CONTRIBUTED TO AVERTING THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION AND THE WORLD WILL BE "SAFER" BECAUSE OF IT. And another interesting thing, ABC put on the air a very emotional film about the nuclear weapons' destructive consequences. NBC chose a similar approach. In both cases the programs' message was a clear one, and thanks to the way they were made, they had a stimulative and warning effect. At the end of the program an NBC commentator even put before the United States the choice to either approve the SALT II treaty or take the path of constant and uncontrollable armament, that is, the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe. Such programs have their effet on the American public, and, particulary before the ratification of the agreement in the Senate, they mobilize public opinion.

Thus, influencial television stations indirectly criticized and condemned the statements of extremely reactionary politicians, such as Senator Jackson, who on precisely the same day that the programs were broadcast said that the United States could live without the SALT II agreement and that it would even be better for it.

Secretary of State Vance has a considerable share in surrounding the Vienna meeting with favorable American public opinion. He did not miss a single opportunity for an interview with American journalists. That probably was also one of the tasks entrusted to him by the White House. The secretary assessed the course of the talks very postitively. He emphasized that a frank discussion took place at the meeting. In his words the Vienna meeting was "A LOOK FORWARD IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION." He expressed appreciation for the lively exchange of opinion between President Carter and Comrade Brezhnev. He admitted that there had also occured polemics, differences and expression of differing positions.

The words of Comrade Brezhnev, warning that the USSR will not accept changes in the adopted and signed text of the SALT II treaty, were heard in the United States. His words are being correctly interpreted in Washington as a message for those members of the American Senate who would like, in the ratification process, to incorporate some amendments to the treaty and return the document to the Carter administration in the silly hope that it would be possible to discuss the document with the USSR again.

YUGOSLAV PAPER NOTES 'LIMITED SCOPE' OF SALT II

LD240132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2211 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 June (TANJUG)--BORBA comments on the recent SALT II agreement under the headline "Change and Apprehensions."

The daily welcomes the agreement, but underlines that it is "just a stage, a step alone" toward arms control and limitation between the two superpowers, and is of a limited scope.

BORBA notes that "a dialogue between the two countries is undoubtedly useful for the cause of detente," but stresses that "it is unacceptable, however, that this problem be approached exclusively from the positions of the balance of interests between the two big powers."

Considering SALT II from this aspect, BORBA concludes that "this makes the responsibility of the non-aligned movement still greater in the struggle for detente, independence and the autonomy of all objects of international life."

ROMANIAN WEEKLY ON SALT II: 'POSITIVE CHARACTER,' BUT LIMITED

AU211020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1979--The Romanian foreign affairs weekly "LUMEA" appreciates the conclusion of SALT II accords as a positive moment, a stimulus for reducing the arms race and for detente. The Soviet-American summit talks in Vienna, the magazine writes in a commentary published in its latest issue, represent an event of particular significance in the international life.

"LUMEA" of June 21 mentions that Romania followed with particular attention and interest the SALT II, considering that, although of a limited character, their successful conclusion could exert a positive influence on detente in Europe and worldwide. Romania, the article further writes, hails the agreements and understandings reached at the recent Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna.

The Romanian weekly also stresses that the SALT II proves the importance of the dialogue, of the negotiations as the only rational method of settling the issues, however complicated they might be, and in this respect it highlights the understandings to further the strategic arms limitation process within a new round of negotiations.

Next, "LUMEA" writes: Romania's appreciation of the new Soviet-American treaty on strategic arms limitation starts from her position on disarmament in general. Romania has consistently declared for taking concrete steps toward halting the arms race, toward adopting tangible measures for reducing military expenditures, for disarmament, in accord with the interests of all states, of peace, of building real security and securing the necessary resources for all nations' progress.

Romania considers that to actuate and accelerate this process, any measure--be it partial or limited--can be a step forward, having a positive impact.

Highlighting that the new SALT II agreement aims at achieving an equilibrium in the production of strategic arms, in order to start the reduction of the existing nuclear armaments, the magazine underlines Romania's position. An equitable equilibrium can be secured by progressively lowering military ceilings and not by accentuating the arms race. The positive political influence of the new SALT agreement, the weekly further writes, (?invites) to a more effectual, comprehensive approach to the basic problems of disarmament, taking account of the interdependence of all factors: political, military, economic. This makes necessary leaving behind the arms limitation stage and passing to the application of firm measures to liquidate those armaments, to the translation into life of a vast strategy of disarmament, with the participation of all states.

In conclusion, "LUMEA" writes: Hailing the results of the Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms limitation, the Romanian public opinion expresses its hope that they will stimulate the process of disarmament, as to the approach and solution of the basic problems in all their aspects, with an ever greater participation of all the states of the world.

POLISH ARMY PAPER VIEWS NATO ATTITUDE TOWARD SALT, DETENTE

LD251140 Warsaw PAP in English 0926 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on NATO, detente]

[Text] The feature characteristic so far of the activities of the Atlantic block was the lagging behind the political processes of the world and particularly the staying behind such events which were closely connected with progress. It can be said that this lagging was deliberate. This is why the policy of NATO recognizing the building of forces through armaments has been, since its beginning, a reactionary policy pursued against the tide of detente processes. However, such one-sidedness has recently become impossible, writes the daily of the Polish Army ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Certain positive changes in the policy of some NATO countries stem from the balance of forces being more favourable for peace and are as a matter of fact imposed. Detente [words indistinct] are growing stronger and going up the stream is becoming more and more dangerous. Thus, NATO strategy cannot be univocal, expressed exclusively with the cold war language. They say in the West that it is a "double strategy" including two trends: a declarative willingness for disarmament negotiations with the continuation of armed forces. In other words this is a kind of double game.

Examples of such actions were supplied by sessions of leading organs of the NATO (the Nuclear Planning Group, committees of defence planning) and above all by the meeting of foreign ministers of that bloc held in the Hague two weeks prior to the Vienna Carter-Brezhnev summit.

It is true that NATO foreign ministers came out in favour of SALT II treaty. But could they have taken another stance two weeks before the signing of the document. The SALT II agreement opens a new phase of disarmament negotiation and can serve as an example for other negotiations in that sphere, particularly for talks conducted between the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO countries. Unfortunately foreign ministers of the Atlantic bloc declared, in a rather enigmatic form, their readiness to resume these talks. However, concretely and decisively they opted out for further armaments.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S KADAR

AU251711 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint Bulgarian-Hungarian communique on the 18-20 June visit to Bulgaria of the Hungarian party-state delegation led by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, a Hungarian party-state delegation led by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 18 to 20 June.

A Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship meeting took place in Sofia, at which Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar spoke. The delegation was acquainted with the Bulgarian people's life and achievements in constructing the developed socialist society. It visited the Sofia institute of electric cars and motor cars. During its entire visit the Hungarian delegation was accorded friendly hospitality, which is a true expression of the traditional and fraternal friendship between the BCP and the MSZMP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary, and the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples.

Talks took place during the visit, at which the Bulgarian side was represented by:

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Milko Balev, chairman of Comrade Zhivkov's bureau; and Vladimir Videnov, Bulgarian ambassador to Hungary.

The Hungarian side was represented at the talks by:

Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Frigyes Puja, MSZMP Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs; and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

I. The delegations briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and 11th MSZMP Congress on constructing the developed socialist society, and on the results of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. A broad exchange of opinions of the world situation and topical issues of the international communist and workers movement took place.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary are developing dynamically in all areas of life, in full accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. The agreements reached during the 1973 visit of the Bulgarian party-state delegation to Hungary as well as the subsequent high-level meetings are being successfully implemented.

The BCP and MSZMP have a decisive role in developing the fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The two sides expressed their willingness to further strengthen the fruitful relations between the two fraternal parties. They will expand the regular exchange of information and experience, will consult on topical international issues, expand the cooperation in the area of ideology, and cooperate in joint research in the area of social studies. A high evaluation was given to the cooperation between the parliaments, governments, state, social and mass organizations.

The delegations noted with satisfaction that the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary is expanding and developing in the interest of the two countries. The regular meetings of the government heads as well as the activity of the Joint Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation have an important role in this area.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the accelerated growth of the trade exchange in recent years. The relevant economic organs were obliged to make joint efforts for securing the further dynamic growth of the trade exchange during the next 5-year plan, with the aim of surpassing the expected level for 1980.

The delegations found out that the agreements on specialization and production sharing in the production of lifting and transportation machines, buses, electric calculators, metal-cutting machines, and pharmaceutical articles are being successfully implemented. The two sides consider that it is necessary to further develop the cooperation and production sharing.

The leaders of the two delegations adopted "Basic Trends on Further Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and on the Socialist Economic Integration Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary for the Period up to 1990," which envisages further developing and strengthening the economic relations between the two countries in a number of important production areas. They stressed that this document conforms with the CEMA comprehensive program, for whose implementation the two countries are making consistent efforts. They greeted the 30th anniversary of the founding of CEMA and expressed their willingness to further contribute to expanding the socialist economic integration between the member-countries, perfecting the many-sided cooperation, and effectively implementing the long-term target programs.

The two delegations pointed out that the further development of tourism between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary contributes to the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples.

The two sides positively evaluated the cooperation in the areas of culture, science, education and mass media, which has received a significant impetus in recent years. The 5-year plan on cultural and scientific cooperation is being successfully implemented. The two sides also stressed the great significance of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, signed during the visit, which opens further prospects of enriching the forms and expanding the contents of relations in these areas. The two sides expressed their willingness to further jointly mark the significant historic events of the two peoples' progressive and revolutionary heritage, in the spirit of their traditional friendship.

II. The leaders of the two delegations exchanged opinions on topical questions of the international situation.

The delegations devoted special attention to the Moscow declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact on 23 November 1978 and ascertained the topical character of the evaluations expressed by this session on the world situation. This declaration was a brilliant manifestation of the will of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to work actively for disarmament, for lasting peace and for international security, as well as for cooperation among the peoples and for social progress throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic consider that the process of detente is the prevailing trend in contemporary international relations, despite the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces to halt its positive development. [paragraph continues]

The two sides stressed that further indefatigable efforts are necessary for the consolidation and intensification of this development and for its transformation into a compreheisve, lasting and irreversible process.

The two delegations consider that international detente in the political sector must be complemented by measures aimed at military detente. They confirmed the necessity of taking effective measures to stop the armaments race and rearmament, and for disarmament, especially in the nuclear sector. The two sides noted the importance of the proposals submitted by the socialist states to the UN disarmament committee about the elements of a comprehensive disarmament program and declared themselves in favor of convening a universal disarmament conference.

The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Hungarian People's Republic welcome with deep satisfaction the new, Soviet-American SALT treaty just signed, which is of exceptionally great importance for the consolidation of international peace and security. The ratification of this treaty will contribute to the limitation of the armaments race.

The two sides pointed out that the success of Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will make a considerable contribution to the alleviation of international tension. The two sides stressed that the proposals submitted last year by the socialist countries participating in the Vienna negotiations create real conditions for progress. The two sides stressed such progress should be possible if the Western countries participating in the negotiations give a constructive answer, without delay, to these proposals.

The delegations consider as very important and topical the proposals of the session of Warsaw Pact member-countries' ministers of foreign affairs, held in Budapest from 14 through 15 May 1979. They support those steps that expand the circle of measures aimed at consolidating mutual trust and alleviating the military confrontation in Europe. The two sides declare their readiness to actively contribute to the convening of a conference at the political level, with the participation of all European countries, the United States and Canada, a conference that will provide an opportunity for a constructive discussion of proposals aimed at consolidating mutual trust and alleviating tension in the military sector. The two sides attach particular importance to the proposals on the signing of a treaty among all CSCE signatory-countries committing them not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic once again stressed that the implementation of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act makes a comprehensive contribution to the further improvement of the international atmosphere and to the consolidation of the process of detente. At the meeting scheduled to take place in Madrid in 1980 a task involving great responsibility is awaiting the participants aimed at contributing to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are both ready to make their constructive contribution to the good preparation and successful implementation of this meeting.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of the reorganization of international economic relations upon a just and democratic basis, for the elimination of discriminatory restrictions in international trade. The two sides consider that the signing of an appropriate agreement between CEMA and EEC will contribute to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Europe.

The two delegations expressed their concern regarding events in the Middle East. They denounced the separatist peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel, under the aegis of the United States, and expressed their solidarity with the Arab peoples who have declared themselves against this treaty. The two sides are in favor of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all interested countries and sides, including the PLO.

The two sides expressed their active support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for their national independence and for social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. The two delegates stressed that the nonalined countries movement is implementing an important task in this struggle and expressed their hope that the conference of the heads of state and government of nonalined countries, scheduled for Havana in 1979, will represent a considerable new step forward in the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples, and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as against racial discrimination.

The two delegations resolutely condemned the aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They confirmed the international solidarity of their parties, countries and peoples with the heroic people of Vietnam in their struggle for the preservation of their homeland's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two delegations express their resolute support for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for the restoration of peace in Southeast Asia and for the strengthening of security in this area.

The two countries participating in the negotiations expressed their serious concern about China's hegemonistic and expansionist policy, a policy aimed at the exacerbation of the international situation. They stressed that this policy represents a threat to world peace and causes harm to the contemporary revolutionary and liberation movement. Stressing all this, the two sides expressed their readiness to maintain normal interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are in favor of consolidating peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans. The Hungarian side expressed high appreciation for the foreign political activities conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which serve the development of good-neighborly relations among the states of the Balkan Peninsula.

The two party and government delegations confirmed the particular importance which their two countries attach to the fraternal international relations with the Soviet Union. They highly appreciate the consistent and principled policy of the Soviet Union and of the CPSU, which serves the interests of peace, international security and social progress. The two sides pointed out the tremendous personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in working out and implementing this policy.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, acting on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will also continue in the future to contribute to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community and the increase of its international prestige, in the consistent implementation of its coordinated foreign policy. The two sides attach great importance to the Warsaw Pact treaty organization, which represents a guarantee for socialist construction and a realiable support of lasting peace.

III. The two delegations discussed topical questions of the international communist and workers movement. They ascertained that the international communist and workers movement is being consolidated and is having a growing impact on the development of the world situation. The two delegations stressed that the common struggle of the communist and workers parties for peace and social progress serves the vital interests of mankind.

The two delegations participating in the negotiations confirmed that their parties will also in the future continue to work for the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The two delegations devote particular attention to their parties' links with the CPSU and with the other fraternal parties of the countries belonging to the socialist community. They devote particular attention to the constant development of the friendly and creative cooperation of these parties in all sectors of life.

The BCP and the MSZMP expressed their readiness to continue to contribute also in the future to the development of cooperation among the European communist and workers parties. The two sides stressed the significance of applying the principles laid down at the basis of the joint document adopted by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties in 1976 and the importance of the accomplishment of common tasks in the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal parties in capitalist countries, aimed at eliminating the economic and political domination of the monopolies, for democracy and social changes. The two sides expressed their two parties' solidarity with the forces struggling for national liberation, for independence and social progress, and with the revolutionary parties and movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The BCP and the MSZMP attach particular importance to the fact that the fraternal parties are creatively applying the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism. They are convinced that it is in the interest of the communist parties and of all revolutionary and democratic forces to wage a consistent and principled struggle against Maoism, anti-Sovietism and all varieties of anticommunism.

The BCP and the MSZMP consider that it is useful to conduct a constructive dialogue and to maintain contacts with socialist and social democratic parties. This cooperation contributes to the consolidation of peace and detente and to the elimination of the danger of war, as well as to universal disarmament, and to the development of relations among states with different social systems.

The BCP and the MSZMP expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the negotiations between the two party and government delegations proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and are characterized by full unanimity of views on all questions discussed. The two sides expressed their confidence that the talks represent an important new contibution to the further intensification of the fraternal friendship and to the expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, these negotiations contribute to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community and to the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian party and government delegation invited Comrade Todor Zhivkov to pay an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the head of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Sofia, 20 June 1979.

PREMIER TODOROV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU251410 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--A Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Moscow today. It will take part in the 33rd sitting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation includes Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent Bulgarian representative at the CMEA, and other members of the Bulgarian Government. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1330 GMT adds that "at the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Krustyu Trichkov, Georgi Yordanov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers members; responsible workers of the BCP Central Committee apparatus; and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria."]

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV VISIT TO TURKEY

25 June Departure

AU251020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Gunduz Okcun, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, departed on 25 June for Turkey on an official visit.

Ankara Arrival, Airport Statements

AU251603 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, June 25 (BTA corr)--The Bulgarian minister for foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, arrived on an official visit in Turkey today. At Esenboga Airport the distinguished guest was received by Mr Gunduz Okcun, Turkey's foreign minister, by Mr Ozdemir Vigit, chief secretary of the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs [title as received] and by other officials.

The two ministers made statements to journalists. Mr Gunduz Okcun recalled the fruitful and constructive talks between him and his Bulgarian counterpart held last year in Varna. He expressed the hope that the two-day talks as from today in Ankara will make a fresh contribution both to the development of relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, and to deepening cooperation in the Balkans. Mr Okcun stated that the visit of Mr Petur Mladenov is an important stage preceding the forthcoming summit-level meeting between Bulgaria's president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit.

Mr Petur Mladenov thanked for the cordial reception and expressed his satisfaction with the possibility to visit neighboring and friendly Turkey again. He emphasized his assurance that this next in a series meeting with his Turkish counterpart will be as useful as the previous ones, in Varna and at the United Nations, and he stressed marked and ascending development in all spheres. Mr Petur Mladenov expressed the assurance that during the current talks this trend will continue in searching for new, more accomplished forms of deepening mutual relations. The Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out that his visit is taking place on the eve of the important working meeting between the Bulgarian head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit, and expressed the wish for the current talks in Anakra to turn into a solid basis to furthering the summit-level contacts between the two neighboring countries. At the end he expressed the assurance that his stay in the Turkish capital will contribute to consolidating friendship and goodneighborliness both between the two peoples and among all the remaining Balkan countries.

TURKEY'S MINISTER OF ENERGY, NATURAL RESOURCES VISITS

AU261047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Deniz Baykal, minister of energy and natural resources of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in our country at the head of a delegation. Business talks will be held with the leadership of our Ministry of Power Supply in connection with expanding cooperation in the energy sector. The Turkish minister and his delegation will visit the "Maritsa East" power supply complex today.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS KUBADINSKI'S ACTIVITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

AU251610 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Goran Gotev report: "Friendly Meetings in Vojvodina"]

[Text] On 20 June Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, visited Novi Sad, the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. He was cordially greeted by Bosko Krunic, secretary to the Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communists and other local party leaders.

Bosko Krunic briefed Kubadinski on the successes, tasks and problems being solved by the Vojvodina communists and working people at present, and expressed willingness to further develop the relations of this autonomous province with our country.

Pencho Kubadinski expressed satisfaction with the fact that he is visiting this rich area of Yugoslavia and pointed out that a fruitful and useful cooperation can be established between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Bulgarian okrugs of similar economic structure, such as Ruse Okrug.

Recalling that Novi Sad is a historic city, related to the revolutionary activity of noted Bulgarian figures, Pencho Kubadinski stressed that our traditional relations of the past, as well as our common socialist system, will stimulate us to develop broad and comprehensive cooperation in all areas. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is principled and deeply international, a policy of lasting good-neighborliness between the two neighboring socialist countries.

Pencho Kubadinski's meeting with the leadership of the 10,000-member collective of the "Danube-Tisa-Danube" hydraulic system was also cordial. Briefing his hosts on the development of Bulgaria's agroindustrial complexes and the implementation of our broad program on developing the irrigational agriculture, he noted that in this area too there exist great possibilities for a fruitful exchange of experience.

Toasts to the further development of relations and cooperation between our countries and parties were proposed at the luncheon given by Bosko Krunic in Pencho Kubadinski's honor.

On 20 June Rayko Nikolov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Yugoslavia, gave a cocktail party on the occasion of Pencho Kubadinski's visit. It was attended by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other responsible figures from the LCY Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist League of the Republic of Serbia, the Yugoslav Working People's Socialist Alliance, as well as representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat on Foreign Affairs and the press. Radovan Urosev, Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE PARTY IDEOLOGICAL DELEGATION

25 June Arrival

AU251542 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, led by Mr To Huu, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The Vietnamese guests will exchange experience in the sphere of ideological work.

At the airport of Sofia the Vietnamese guests were received by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and by high-ranking officials of the Central Committee. Vietnam's ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Le Quang Hiep, too, was at the airport.

Meeting With Mikhaylov

AU252107 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Today Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met a Vietnamese delegation led by Mr To Huu, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party. A cordial, friendly meeting was held and topical issues concerning the ideological work of the two fraternal parties were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Mr Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of "Art and Culture" Department at the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and other high-ranking BCP CC officials. The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mr Le Kuang Hiep, too, was present at the meeting.

DIMITUR STANISHEV RECEIVES SWEDISH LEFT CP OFFICIAL

AU252709 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received here visiting Mr Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Swedish Left Party Communists.

During the meeting which proceeded in cordial and comradely atmosphere the two exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. They said they wished a further expansion and deepening of relations between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

KARADZHOV MEETS PDRY CONTROL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN 25 JUNE

AU251552 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Today Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission with the Bulgarian Communist Party, met Mr 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad 'Said, chairman of the Higher Party Control Commission of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the members of the delegation he leads.

During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the talks facing the two parties and on the work of party and control bodies. They also discussed the possibilities for consolidation and expansion of cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY KUZNETSOV SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Prague Arrival

LD251200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ilja Jenca reports from Ruzyne Airport on the arrival of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Shortly before 1200 today, a special aircraft of the Soviet Aeroflot Airline, a TU-134A, landed here at the old Ruzyne Airport. From the aircraft there emerged a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The deputies of the highest Soviet legislative body have arrived in our country on an official, friendly visit, to which they were invited by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In front of the airport building, bedecked with red flags and the state flags the two fraternal countries, the distinguished guests were welcomed by representatives of the working people and the inhabitants of the CSSR capital, Prague. Czechoslovak and Soviet Pioneers honored Vasiliy Kuznetsov and other members of the Soviet delegation with bunches of red flowers.

At the aircraft the Soviet guests were greeted by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCS Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, together with other representatives of the CPCZ and the state. The ceremonious welcome was also attended by members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, the government, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR and other personalities of Czechoslovakia and the USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Also present were representatives of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, and generals of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

After the ceremonious welcome here at the Ruzyne Airport, the guests have gone to their residence in Prague.

National Assembly Welcome

LD260926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived in Prague this morning, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Also in the delegation are deputies of the council of the Union and Council of Nationalities Nikolay (Kirichenko), (Syrendjak Sostoyev), Vladimir (Volkov), Olga (Yonkuov), Vyacheslav Kryukov, and (Aldierda Tserentas).

At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, Jan Marko, first deputy chairman, Vaclav David, chairman of the Chamber of the People, Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of Nations, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic, and other personalities of our political and public life. Present also were Vladimir Matskevich, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the Chief Commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and other guests.

This afternoon, Comrade Kuznetsov and members of his delegation visited our highest legislative body--the Federal Assembly. They were welcomed there by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who had invited the delegation. He acquainted the guests with the current stage in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th congress of our party and with the deputies' tasks in the development of a modern socialist society. He recalled on this occasion the recent visit of our deputies to the Soviet Union, during which there were many memorable meetings, one of them with Comrade Kuznetsov who now heads the delegation of our guests. Comrade Indra said that he would attempt to demonstrate to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet how the representatives of our highest legislative body work and with what questions they deal in solving demanding tasks in the national economy, and the political and public life. In the course of the visit to the Federal Assembly, the members of the delegation and Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov signed the book of visitors to the national assembly.

Wreathlaying Ceremony

ID252002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other members of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior on Zizkov Hill in Prague today.

[Words indistinct] The Soviet guests were accompanied by Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of the People, and by other representatives of our highest legislative body. Also present was Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. After the Czechoslovak and Soviet anthems were played the delegation paid a tribute to the memory of Klement Gottwald, the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, and laid a bouquet of flowers at his tomb. The Soviet guests laid a wreath in the Hall of Soviet Heroes in tribute to the soldiers of the Red Army who lost their lives while liberating Czechoslovakia.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

ID251932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received today in the Cerninsky Palace in Prague, Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The conversation dealt with questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and international relations.

PEACE MOVEMENT ATTRIBUTES SALT TO BREZHNEV 'PERSONALLY'

ID212302 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 21 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak peace movement considers the signing of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) an extraordinary significant event and the result of the consistent and high-principled policy of the Soviet Union and Leonid Brezhnev personally.

It was stressed in a statement issued at a plenary session of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the Czech and Slovak Peace Councils held in Brno today.

In harmony with the interest of peace and mankind, the Czechoslovak peace movement, demands that immediately after SALT II comes into effect, negotiations be started on the conclusion of another treaty halting the production of new weapons and reducing military forces and armament, the statement said.

The Czechoslovak peace movement fully supports the proposals of socialist countries for the convening of an all-European conference, with the United States and Canada participating, which would deal with concrete measures to reduce the danger of war on the European continent, the statement said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR NORWAY

ID261036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 26 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left for an official visit to the Norwegian Kingdom today at the invitation of Knut Frydenlund, the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs. At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Minister Chnoupek was seen off by Mecislav Jablonsky, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRACE CRITICIZES ELECTION OF HAPSBURG, PELIKAN TO EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY

ID211114 Prague CTK in English 0933 GMT 21 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Bratislava--Some deputies elected to the "European Parliament" are controversial personalities. Especially startling has been the election of two men well known to Czechoslovak people: Otto Hapsburg and Jiri Pelikan, PRACE wrote here today.

The fact alone that they sit on the same ship speaks for itself. Otto Hapsburg was sent there by the notorious Bavarian rightist, Franz Josef Strauss, while Jiri Pelikan, a Czechoslovak emigrant, by the Italian Socialist Party. The anticommunist design is quite evident.

The paper dismissed Pelikan's interview granted to rightist Austrian journalist Dalme in which he belittled the SALT II treaty, relaxation of tension between the East and West, and development of foreign trade.

REPORTAGE ON 1978 STATE CLOSING ACCOUNT

Minister of Finance Review

AU221406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["RO"-signed report: "Good Results of Honest Work"]

[Text] The results of fiscal management in 1978 in the CSSR show that the main intentions of fiscal and budgetary policy were fulfilled--in their cumulative effect--on the whole positively.

This was stated at a press conference on Monday [18 June] by Federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler. The purpose of the press conference was to brief the journalists on the results of the state closing account for 1978 before its discussion in the Federal Assembly. The minister stressed that the budget for last year proceeded--in harmony with the principles of fiscal policy for the 1976-1980 period--from the concept of an all-state budgetary balance and the full financial covering of the tasks of the state plan as well as the tasks for the growth of the population's standard of living.

The total revenues of the budgetary system amounted to KCS 286.3 billion in 1978 and expenditures to KCS 283.9 billion. A surplus of KCS 2.4 billion was thus achieved in the budget, a surplus that will be transferred in part to the state financial reserves and in part to the reserve and development funds of national committees.

The results of fiscal management in 1978 were positively affected by the achievement of a more favorable development of the quality indexes of social production [than envisaged]. Most of these indexes were fulfilled better than in the preceding 2 years of this 5-year plan. However, the results achieved must not be overestimated; especially costs as a key factor in the development of effectiveness requires steadily increasing attention.

Last year another step was made concerning advancing the standard of living and insuring the social security of the population. The average wages in the national economy (the united cooperative farms excluded) increased 3 percent. The total income of the population in terms of money increased 3.6 percent and reached KCS 330.6 billion. Loans extended to the population also contributed to consolidating their social security. The volume of newly granted loans amounted to KCS 10.7 billion in 1978, which is approximately the same amount as in the year before.

Means spent on education, the health sector, culture, social security and other spheres exceed by 4.3 percent the figure of 1977 (the plan envisaged a growth of 4 percent). The most significant component of these costs is represented by social security expenditures, which increased 2.6 percent compared with 1977 and reached KCS 61.88 billion. A total of KCS 20.38 billion were spent on education; KCS 18.14 billion on the fulfillment of tasks in the health sector and KCS 3.91 billion on culture.

Minister Leopold Ler stressed that it ensues from the results of fiscal management that--on the aggregate--positive trends of the development of our national economy prevailed highly last year. However, the systematic improvement of quality and of the technological standard and assortment of products and services as an inevitable prerequisite for an improved satisfaction of the needs of the economy, the population and foreign trade continues to be an urgent task.

Federal Assembly Meeting

ID211344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 20 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The 12th joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly continues in Prague. The deliberations are attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, and other personalities.

First on the agenda is the final state account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1978, a report on which was delivered by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance.

He stated that the state final account, as well as the comprehensive analysis of the management of every organization, have brought further facts facilitating an appreciation of the positive results and a profound examination of problems and shortcomings. In line with the resolution of the 11th, 12th and 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee it is necessary to draw from them conclusions for day-to-day work in order to fulfill the tasks set by the 15th party congress.

Leopold Ler said that the results last year are favorable as a whole. We have recorded a further growth of the economy and shown good results, too, in some sectors where tasks have not been fulfilled for a long time. The social product last year has grown, according to preliminary data, by 4.5 percent, compared with 1977, and the national income by more than 4 percent. A (?4) percent increase in national income has been insured through a growth of social labor productivity. Industry has contributed most to the increase in the creation of the national income, industrial production having increased by 5 percent.

On the other hand, the planned increase in agricultural production has not been achieved, and transport too has not fulfilled its tasks.

One of the undeniable successes of management last year--said the federal minister of finance, Leopold Ler, at today's joint meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly--is the preservation of the budgetary balance, which it has been possible to insure in spite of unfavorable price developments on foreign markets.

Approval of State Final Account

ID211345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 20 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The deputies attending today's joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly approved the State Final Account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1978.

Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, thanked the deputies in his closing speech for their views, remarks and criticisms voiced in the discussion which show that in every sphere of the national economy it is necessary to look for new methods, improve management, and strengthen discipline.

The federal assembly approved today also a government bill on road haulage and internal state cargo transportation. Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport, explained the bill. He stressed that the legal code must contribute to the creation of prerequisites to make road haulage as effective as possible, as required by the national economy, and he characterized in detail the basic ideas of the bill. These were supported also by joint speakers of the committees of both chambers and the deputies in the discussion.

Finance Minister Interview

ID211358 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 ID

[Interview granted by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, to unnamed Bratislava correspondent after 12th joint meeting of Federal Assembly chambers in Prague on 20 June--recorded; Ler's replies in Czech]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, what positive results were achieved in the financial management of the republic in 1978?

[Answer] We can describe as a positive result the fact that even with the growing internal complexity of the tasks of the reconstruction of the economy, in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ, and with rising world prices, we managed to balance all state budgets, that is the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation and the state budgets of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Furthermore, the budgets of the national committees also in the end showed a surplus or an active difference between incomes and expenditures to the tune of over KCS2 billion so that the national committees have again strengthened their funds of reserves and development and together with the joint means and other resources they will have again a sufficient financial basis for the fulfillment of those tasks of the electoral programs as laid down by the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Apart from these general, I would say all-round, positive results I would like to appreciate the fact that in comparison with the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan a greater contribution to these positive results was made by qualitative indices of the development of the national economy although, unfortunately, last year too the budgetary balance was partially made possible by the fact that some tasks were not fulfilled. It means that we have saved for the future. This goes above all for investment development in the nonproductive sphere where this saving really cannot please us since as a result always something somewhere is misssing in the sphere of education, the health service, and in the entire environment in which our citizens live, and this has happened to us more than once before.

[Question] What findings and experiences follow from the state final account?

[Answer] We learn from the state final account that it is truly in our power to better mobilize reserves. I would like to illustrate this by the fact that 59 percent of the rise in profit was achieved thanks to lower costs. Our task for this year is to make this 63 percent. Some considered this unrealistic but it is clear that we can achieve this percentage. It is possible and it is also necessary.

I would also like to say that the entire progress last year was positively influenced by the fact that we had started a more critical assessment of the results achieved in the work of our enterprises, down to the comprehensive analysis.

It was showed that when the comprehensive analyses are not only a written description of the result but are also connected with consequences in material rewards and in the moral prestige of enterprises, then these comprehensive analyses enjoy a greater demand and they are more detailed. In 79 percent of enterprises we could draw the final account without objectives. That is they had fulfilled their tasks as laid down by the state plan and state budget. Twenty-one percent of enterprises then have shortcomings and that means going back to failures and taking certain corrective measures; this also affected the pay of the workers responsible. I think that we have developed a rather effective system which we are also going to implement in the future, and which we will possibly even improve.

[Question] In conclusion, where is it necessary this year to put emphasis above all?

[Answer] This year emphasis must be put above all on the fact that despite the January difficulties the state budget and state plan must be completely fulfilled as regards production, profit, costs, productivity, the breaking of the relation between the productivity of labor and wages. That is they must be fulfilled in both the quantiative tasks and the structure of the utilization of the production, in profit and costs. I think that last year and the tasks for this year show that this is possible and that we must make all efforts in this direction at all levels of management.

Figures on 1978 Closing Account

AU221514 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Frantisek Zdobina report: "Management With Surplus"]

[Text] The state closing account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1978 shows revenues of KCS155,580.778 million, expenditures of KCS155,434.852 million and an overall surplus of KCS145.926 million.

By 31 December 1978 the state financial assets of the Czechoslovak federation amounted to KCS50,524,502 million and liabilities to KCS2,550.672 million.

The aggregate results of the fulfillment of state budgets in the CSSR--based on the state budgets of the Czechoslovak federation, and of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics--shows overall revenues of KCS242,955,576 million, overall expenditures of KCS242,761.457 million and an overall surplus amounting to KCS194,119 million. Of this, the surplus of the Czechoslovak federation amounts to KCS145.926 million, of the Czech Socialist Republic to KCS32.423 million and of the Slovak Socialist Republic to KCS15.770 million.

The fiscal management of the national committees in 1978 shows an all-state surplus of KCS2,161.014 million, of this in the Czech Socialist Republic [KCS] 1,877.663 million and in the Slovak Socialist Republic KCS283.351 million.

HAMAN ADDRESSES MEETING ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD212232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The meeting of the industry secretaries of the regional national committees and the city party committees in Prague and Bratislava, devoted to the tasks of insuring this year's plan and the preparation of the plan for 1980, ended in Prague today.

Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has stressed the importance of a comprehensive fulfillment of this year's plan, including the accelerated elimination of January's stoppages in production, above all through the development of the working people's initiative. He paid great attention to assessing the findings and experiences from supplying the national economy and citizens with fuels and energy last winter, and to the safeguarding of the conclusions of the party Central Committee Presidium and the federal government regarding a proper preparation for the 1979-1980 winter period. He stressed the necessity of an even fulfillment of tasks in the extraction and transportation of coal, above all from north Bohemian coal mines, and the importance of a timely and quality fulfillment of supplies for the development of the fuel-energy base.

Comrade Josef Haman also pointed out the need to implement in all branches of the economy strict saving measures and rationalization in the consumption of fuels and energy.

LENART ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA PARTY MEETING

LD220258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the functionaries of the city committee of the CPSL and the leading secretaries of the ward party committees in Bratislava was held in Bratislava today. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, was present.

Participants in the meeting discussed the fulfillment of tasks in industry and the building industry, above all in making up for production stoppages at the beginning of this year. They adopted measures for a still more effective implementation of the congress line directed toward greater effectiveness and a higher quality of production.

Safeguarding of the task of housing construction in Bratislava, as well as services, transport, the retail network, and a constant improvement of the living standards, was also critically discussed. At the close of the meeting Comrade Jozef Lenart praised the positive results achieved in Bratislava in implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the congress of the CPSL, above all in the fulfillment of the national-economic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He directed the attention of the functionaries of the city and wards of the capital city of Slovakia to the constant need to raise the effectiveness of production; to better utilize raw materials, energy and fuels; to more rapidly implement scientific-technological findings in production; and to achieve a higher quality of products that will meet world standards.

Comrade Jozef Lenart noted that the specific problems of the capital city of Slovakia require a further improvement of managerial work and an effective combination of economic tasks, ideology and mass political work. He cited a broader utilization of the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee in the ideological work of city party organizations, and above all the experiences of the twin city of Kiev. Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed that the exchange of party membership cards is a demanding political-organizational task which makes it possible to further raise the activity of all members of the party and deepen its leading role in all spheres of the city's life in the interest of a developed socialist society.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY FAIR OPENS IN BRATISLAVA

LD230437 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Bratislava--The important role of the chemical industry in Czechoslovakia's national economy and foreign trade is reflected at the 11th International Chemical Trade Fair, INCHEBA, which opened in a ceremony here on Friday.

The ceremony was attended by a delegation of the federal government, led by its Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, and other guests of honour including Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium.

The participants in the fair are exhibitors from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, the FRG, Holland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Sweden, Switzerland and West Berlin, in addition to those from countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and Yugoslavia.

Events taking place in conjunction with INCHEBA include inter alia an international congress "Apliche," exhibitions "Rationalization Through the Use of Plastic Materials" and "Consumer Chemistry in CMEA States," and the competition for the INCHEBA gold medal.

CARTER THANKS HONECKER FOR CONDOLENCES CABLE

AU251836 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Message sent by President Jimmy Carter to Erich Honecker, GDR State Council Chairman, thanking him for his condolence message on the recent air disaster in Chicago--date of message not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Erich Honecker, GDR State Council Chairman. Esteemed Mister Chairman, the American people and I thank you very much for the friendly condolences message to the families and friends of the victims of the tragic plane disaster in Chicago which claimed so many lives.

Yours sincerely,
[Signed] Jimmy Carter

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN MEETS WITH USTINOV IN MOSCOW

LD252044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--ADN correspondent:

Relations of indestructible friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the USSR and the GDR have proved themselves in the past decades under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties. This was emphasized in Moscow on Monday by the defense ministers of the two fraternal countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. During a dinner in honor of the GDR military delegation, which is paying a visit to the USSR, they stressed that the Soviet Union and the National People's Army were reliably protecting peace and socialism shoulder to shoulder with the other armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Army General Hoffmann conveyed congratulations on the successful conclusion of the SALT II agreement to Marshal Ustinov.

REPORTAGE ON MUECKENBERGER VISIT TO USSR

Moscow Arrival

LD251927 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the society, arrived in Moscow on Monday. It was welcomed by Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Presentation of Friendship Awards

LD260906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Erich Mueckenberger presented Soviet enterprises and institutions with banners of honor of the German-Soviet Friendship Society at a meeting with activists of the Society For Friendship With the GDR in the House of Friendship in Moscow on Monday to mark the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The "ATE-1" vehicle electrics work in Moscow, the "V.I. Lenin" Pedagogical College and the All-Union society "Intourist," all of which are collective members of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR, were awarded the banner for particularly active work in the interests of the friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Erich Mueckenberger referred to the contribution which the two societies make toward the consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR.

JOINT HEADMASTERS CONFERENCE SENDS MESSAGE TO HONECKER, BREZHNEV

AU251837 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--The Fifth Headmasters' Conference of the GDR and USSR partner colleges concluded on Wednesday in Leipzig with the adoption of a greetings message to the general secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and the SED Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, in which the participants express their determination to further deepen the fraternal cooperation between the members of the systems of higher learning of both countries. In this greetings message, the participants in the Headmasters' Conference express their deeply felt gratitude to the SED and CPSU Central Committees for the attention, assistance, support and trust in the training and communist education of highly qualified cadres.

The conference unanimously appreciated the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement as a renewed step on the path of securing peace. This significant event motivates new deeds in the further strengthening of our peace and fraternity alliance in the interests of peace and international cooperation, the headmasters state.

In the greetings message the conference participants assure the SED and CPSU Central Committees that they are concentrating their efforts on the further improvement of the quality of the cadres' basic and advanced training and that they will cooperate closely in the future, too, in educating the students in the spirit of socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and of faithfulness to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

At the conclusion of the 3-day exchange of experience, recommendations were adopted, too, which affect the contribution of the GDR and USSR colleges to the acceleration of the social and scientific-technical progress as well as the tasks for the deepening of this cooperation in the years 1981-1985. These recommendations center on the improvement of the cooperation between the partner colleges in order to increase the effectiveness of training, communist education of experts and research. Since 1951, more than 12,000 students and young scientists from the GDR have received basic and advanced training in the Soviet universities.

The USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, Prof Dr. Vyacheslav Yelyutin, in his closing statement paid tribute to the extraordinary activities of all participants in the headmasters' conference. He pointed to the fact that currently 464 joint scientific projects are being executed by GDR and USSR institutes of higher learning in the field of developing the system of higher education, in natural sciences, social sciences and other fields.

GREEK CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO GDR, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD231430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Greek CP delegation led by Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, which has been in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, left for home today.

They were given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Hanns Wolf, member of the Central Committee and director of the Karl Marx Party College.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM INDONESIA

Meeting With Sindermann

LD251915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Indonesia in Berlin on Monday. The delegation, which is headed by Maj Gen S.E. Kartidjo, vice chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly, is visiting the GDR for several days at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium.

During the talks, Horst Sindermann expressed his conviction that this official visit would be the beginning of all-round cooperation between the two parliaments and would assist the deepening of relations between the GDR and Indonesia for their mutual benefit. Sindermann stressed that the GDR welcomed the agreement on the limitation of offensive weapons signed in Vienna as a result having historic importance for the safeguarding of world peace and the continuation of the process of detente.

S.E. Kartidjo underlined that his country regarded the most important thing to be the defense of peace everywhere, the solution of conflicts by peaceful means and a refusal to tolerate intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

Meeting With Fischer, Krolikowski

LD260456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Kartidjo, vice chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly, and his accompanying delegation for a talk. Oskar Fischer underscored that the similar and closely related opinions of the two states on important international questions represented a good basis for the deepening of the existing long-standing relations.

In the course of the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Oskar Fischer briefed his guests on the GDR's active peace policy. He assured the peoples of Southeast Asia of the support of the people of the GDR in their efforts for peace, stability and good-neighborliness in this region. Both sides agreed that the deepening of relations between the GDR and Indonesia benefitted the well-being of both peoples and also made an important contribution to the achievement of peace and detente in the world.

Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also received the vice chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly for a talk on Monday. During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Krolikowski welcomed the SALT II agreement as an important step toward a lasting guarantee of peace and security and toward reducing the danger of a nuclear war.

He stressed that the deepening of the bilateral relations between the GDR and Indonesia was an important contribution toward the achievement of peace and detente in the world and described the similar and concurrent standpoints regarding questions of peace, disarmament and detente as a good basis for the further development of cooperation. Both sides agreed that the visit assisted better mutual understanding and was an important step toward the further development of relations between the two states.

LEADERS GREET PDRY leaders ON 'CORRECTION MOVEMENT' ANNIVERSARY

AU251835 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["Cable to Aden on 10th Anniversary of Correction Movement: Cordial GDR Congratulations to PDRY People"]

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council of the PDRY; Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the PDRY Council of Minister, Aden.

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Minisers and people we convey to you, the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Supreme Peoples Council, the government and the friendly PDRY people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the correction movement.

In a short time in history the PDRY people, under the leadership of its political vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party, have achieved significant successes in the revolutionary transformation of the country and the defense of their gains against the domestic and foreign plots of the reaction.

We assure you of our solidarity and support for your further struggle to solve the great tasks mapped out by the Yemeni Socialist Party for insuring the progressive road of development of the PDRY. We are firmly convinced that the relations of close friendship and trustful cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples will further strengthen and deepen on the basis of the joint struggle for detente, peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Esteemed comrades, accept best wishes for good health, creative vigor and success in your responsible activity.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,

Willi Stoph,

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

HONECKER MEETS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER CABRAL

LD251652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Monday Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who is in the GDR on a private visit.

During the friendly talk Erich Honecker and Luis Cabral had an exchange of views on the development of bilateral cooperation as well as on questions of international policy.

Luis Cabral gave information on the efforts being made by the people of Guinea-Bissau led by the PAIGC to overcome the colonial legacy and in national reconstruction. He expressed thanks for the long years of vigorous support given and being given by the GDR to the people of Guinea-Bissau. Erich Honecker expressed his satisfaction at the good development of the traditionally friendly relations between the two parties and states. He gave information on the successful realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The exchange of views on the international situation centered on questions of securing peace, arms limitation and disarmament. Erich Honecker and Luis Cabral paid tribute to the SALT II agreement signed in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, as an important step forward on the path of peace and security. They expressed the hope that the early coming into force of this agreement will slow down the dangerous arms race and open the way to the reduction of the arms potential.

Great attention was paid in particular to the situation in southern Africa. Erich Honecker and Luis Cabral confirmed their parties' and states' unreserved support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. They renewed their solidarity with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and the African National Congress of South Africa. They resolutely rejected all imperialist maneuvers with which the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia are to be robbed of the fruits of their long years of sacrificial struggle.

The two leaders came out in support of the further consolidation of the unity of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces in the interests of maintaining peace and detente, ending the arms race and promoting disarmament, as well as for the final removal of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Erich Honecker and Luis Cabral agreed in their desire to develop further and deepen the relations of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity between the SED and the PAIGC, as well as between the GDR and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

MITTAG, TISCH RECEIVE DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD251921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo received the delegation of the Central Committee of the General Council of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions (GFTUK), which is headed by Kim Pong-chu, alternate member of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) Political Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Council of the GFTUK.

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, was also present at the exchange of views. Both sides praised the successful development of the close relations between the SED and the KWP and between the GDR and the DPRK, which is proceeding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the struggle for peace and the strengthening of socialism both countries support the continuation of detente on the basis of peaceful coexistence. In the spirit of SALT II, the new agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons, they are making every effort to halt the arms race in the interests of the peoples.

HONECKER GREETS DKP'S KURT BACHMANN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU251821 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Congratulates the Member of the Presidium of the DKP Party Executive: Greetings on the 70th Birthday of Comrade Kurt Bachmann"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kurt Bachmann,

The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your 70th birthday.

On your day of honor today you are able to look back on a life filled with work and combat, which was always determined by the noble ideals of the struggle of the workers class for peace and socialism. Brought up and tempered in the struggle of the workers class against exploitation and oppression, you have always fulfilled with revolutionary passion those tasks the DKP assigned to you.

In the difficult times of fascism you were among the brave comrades who challenged Hitler's barbarism in the illegal resistance. You also retained your conviction of the victory of our common cause in jail and in the concentration camps.

After the liberation of the German people by the glorious Soviet Army you employed all your strength as an activist of the first hour to the rebuilding of a democratic and peace-loving Germany. As an untiring propagandist you helped to disseminate Marxism-Leninism as a scientific world outlook and worked for the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union, for the fraternal alliance with Lenin's party.

Your abundant revolutionary experiences prompted the party to assign responsible functions to you.

On your day of honor today the SED Central Committee thanks you cordially for your work, accomplished with great personal dedication, and wishes you good health and well-being for the future.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary

GDR CULTURE OFFICIALS EXPRESS DISSATISFACTION TO HONECKER

LD231728 Hamburg DPA in German 1419 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin: GDR film producer Konrad Wolf and writer Hermann Kant have expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which problems and questions of culture and literature are dealt with in the GDR. At a meeting of the GDR Cultural League with GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker in East Berlin on Friday, Wolf, who is president of the GDR Academy of Arts, demanded that "existing shortcomings and weaknesses must be uncovered clearly in a spirit of undisputed authority without hysteria and intolerance, and unresolved problems must be tackled." Controversies are conducted, if at all, often half-heartedly, and not infrequently with tendentious trappings.

There are at present in the GDR "hardly any more boring newspaper pages than those reserved for culture and the arts," including those in the party press.

When it comes to tackling problems, television has for some time past exercised "genteel restraint," which had not been the case in the past. Many of his colleagues have had the "dubious pleasure of seeing their television contributions, modest though they were, disappear forever without any reason being given. In his speech, which was published in Saturday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Wolf warned against "triviality, timidity or even oppressive boredom" on the small screen.

Kant, president of the GDR Writers Union, also criticized during the session the treatment of various literary products: "Some of the reasons given for declaring something unprintable have left me in the rare state of speechlessness. What is needed in such a situation are arguments, but one must not go to Pleitgen," (Fritz Pleitgen is the present ADN correspondent in Berlin.) He received many letters lately in which are said to be "sincere, serious objections which should not be discarded, protested and challenged. He would not evade talks, but would be "without enthusiasm if the approach is made through the ARD or the BBC."

Kant said also that the Writers Union is committed to the party "in print and its line." "This is why we shall not let our line be bent by sharp-witted opponents, nor have the line deflated by rash friends."

On Friday Honecker commented for the first time on the latest dispute of the artists in the GDR and the SED and state authorities, in which he was strongly critical of the differing positions and the role of Western mass media. He said that "partisanship, solidarity with the people, and high contents of socialist ideas" were the inalinable basic principles of socialist realistic literature and art. In the class struggle, as in the arts, the fight is going on at both sides of the barricade--"there is no third possibility."

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE CALLS FOR PEACE POLICY

LD242244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--An international symposium of the Berlin conference of European Catholics, attended by over 100 Catholic personages from 23 European countries, ended in the GDR capital on Sunday. It adopted a "Message to the Parliaments of All European States," requesting them "to pay the greatest attention to a consistent and constructive peace policy." The message states: "To secure peace is a prime political task."

The high church dignitaries, parliamentarians, scholars, publicists and representatives of many Catholic institutions and organizations addressed identical messages to the USSR and U.S. heads of state, welcoming the signing of the SALT II agreement as "an encouraging step to promote international confidence and toward the phased limitation of armaments and disarmament. The negotiations and the conclusion of the treaty prove that even complicated questions of military detente can be solved, given the goodwill of all sides in the interest of peace." The heads of both states are urgently requested "to agree on further steps of military detente and specifically to undertake the greatest efforts in order to achieve a general ban on all weapons of mass destruction."

For 2 days bishops, priests and laymen, meeting in the GDR capital, have been searching for ways of strengthening their commitment to peace and devoting their discussions to the International Year of the Child and to the World Peace Day proclaimed by the Catholic Church. They expressly supported the statement made by Pope John Paul II at the former Auschwitz concentration camp on 7 June when he said: "Responsible for war are not only those who directly cause it but also those who do not do all they can to prevent it."

Mindful of the high responsibility for the peace of nations borne by national parliaments, the meeting appealed to them "in concert with all peace forces to encourage governments to seek ever more effective international agreements for a stable and just peace." "Disarmament has become the key issue in securing peace." Parliaments should therefore "oblige all governments to pursue a consistent policy of disarmament." Parliamentarians and politicians should "lay bare the causes of strife, eliminate political, social, economic and ideological obstacles to peace and implant deeply the ideas of international friendship and solidarity." Any misuse of mass media to propagate force, war, racism, revanchism, intolerance and injustice must be banned by law. The declaration on the education of nations in the spirit of peace, proposed by the Polish People's Republic and adopted by the 33d UN General Assembly, deserves the utmost attention.

The meeting passed a declaration expressing solidarity with the patriots in Nicaragua and raised its voice against all attempts at intervention by the United States or its client states.

The discussions in two working groups began with four lectures on the assumptions and conditions and/or experience and consequences of effective Catholic work and education for peace. The lectures were given by professor Dr Helmut Ridder from the FRG, an international lawyer; Dean Leo Dzenis from the USSR; Dr Louis de Caucelles, a French Jesuit; and Dr Elke Arnold, member of the GDR's People's Chamber.

Otto Hartmut Fuchs, chairman of the Presidium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, emphasized that peace is "not the fruit of the labor of individual peace-makers but the result of the vision and dedication of millions and their power."

BRIEFS

SED GROUP IN USSR--Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on Friday [15 June] Hilmar Weiss and Horst Tschanter, heads of the SED Central Committee Department for Trade, Supplies and Foreign Trade and of the CEMA work group respectively, who are in the USSR for a study visit. The SED study group acquainted itself with the CPSU's experiences in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress on developing foreign trade and on socialist economic integration. Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, also participated in the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT --At the end of a visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania that lasted several days, a SED Central Committee delegation headed by Heinz Wildenhain, deputy chief of the Department for Finance Administration and Party Organs of the SED Central Committee [title as published] was received on 14 June by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

LAZAR LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD251552 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation led by Premier Gyorgy Lazar has left for Moscow to attend the 33d session of CEMA, which is to open tomorrow. The members of the delegation are Istvan Huszar, Politburo member, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office; Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and CSSR permanent representative to the CEMA; Arpad Pullai, minister of transport and post; Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Janos Szitz, director of the International Economic Relations Department; and Sandor Meisel, deputy permanent representative at the CEMA, who is to join our delegation in Moscow.

NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION IN HUNGARY FOR VISIT

24 June Arrival

LD241332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the South West African People's Organization led by its president, Sam Nujoma, has arrived in Budapest. The organization, as is known, has fought by force of arms for years to win independence for South West Africa, called Namibia, now occupied by the South African racist regime.

Talks Begin 25 June

LD251930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the South West African People's Organization has begun its talks in Budapest. The leader of the delegation, President Nujoma, briefed the Hungarian delegation, led by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, on the situation in southern Africa and on the present activities of the Namibian liberation organization.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD252016 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, U Myint Maung, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived Monday in Budapest for an official visit.

The Burmese foreign minister was received at the Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja. Also present was Maung Maung Aung, Burmese ambassador to Hungary.

PAP REPORTS RESULTS OF POLISH-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC SESSION

AU251530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Session of the Polish-Romanian Commission for Economic Cooperation Ends --passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] THE 13TH SESSION OF THE POLISH-ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION ENDED IN WARSAW ON 22 JUNE. THE DELEGATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE LED BY VICE PREMIER JAN SZYDLAK AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER JANOS FAZEKAS.

Issues of current and long-term cooperation were discussed by the session, which noted that since the previous session the economic ministries and organizations of the two countries had developed intensive activities in order to implement the tasks and projects agreed upon during the talks between the leaderships of the party and governments of Poland and Romania. The intensification of cooperation, especially production cooperation and specialization, and the increase in the share of cooperation and specialization in mutual trade are the main aims.

The session analyzed the implementation of such tasks and projects and evaluated the results positively in this and in the barter of goods. Romania is an important factor in Poland's foreign trade; mutual trade increased from 1.9 billion convertible zlotys in 1977 to almost 2.3 billion convertible zlotys in 1978. That is over 18 percent. Machinery and installations account for over 50 percent of this trade, and the share of goods produced under the specialization and cooperation schemes will account for 20 percent this year. We supply Romania with mining machinery and installations, ship engines and equipment, construction and road machinery, electronic equipment and other equipment in exchange for drilling plants, diesel locomotives, freight and tank cars, oil products, vegetables and fruit.

THE SESSION POSITIVELY EVALUATED THE FACT THAT POLISH-ROMANIAN TRADE HAS BEEN INCREASING WITHOUT BREAK. IT INSTRUCTED THE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES TO PREPARE AND SIGN SOME LONG-TERM CONTRACTS TO INSURE A FURTHER RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN THE COMING 5-YEAR PERIOD. IT ALSO ADOPTED SPECIFIC DECISIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE EXCHANGES THIS YEAR.

The session analyzed problems connected with the long-term development of cooperation between the electro-engineering and chemical industries of the two countries and discussed subjects connected with the mutual satisfaction of needs in raw materials.

The session resulted in the signing of further accords concerning the expansion of production cooperation in the field of construction machinery and concerning specialization in the production of specific metallurgical products. It also agreed to prolong until 1981-85 and expand the accords on specialization and cooperation in the industries of metal machine tools, electrotechnical products and light chemistry.

The session drew up basic directives for the development of long-term cooperation and stipulated measures necessary for intensifying industrial cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in such areas as communications and agriculture.

The session was attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Jerzy Kusiak and Ion Cozma. The results of the deliberations were recorded in a protocol signed at the end of the 13th session.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Jablonski Reception

LD031450 Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 June, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received a delegation of the Parliament of the Republic of India, headed by President of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) Kawdoor Sadanand Hegde, in the Belweder Palace today.

Both sides discussed the prospects for developing economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between Poland and the Republic of India.

Both countries cooperation in consolidating peace and security in the world was stressed.

The Indian guests thanked the president of the Council of State for a friendly reception in Poland.

Participants in the meeting included Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski, and heads of the Secretariat of the Council of State and the Sejm.

Indian ambassador to Poland, Sudarshan Kumar Hutani, was present at the meeting.

Meetings With Officials 23 June

LD232353 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 June, PAP--The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India, invited to Poland by the Polish Sejm (parliament) Presidium, held talks in Warsaw today.

The chairman of the PUWP Deputies' Club, Edward Babiuch, M.P., received the delegation, headed by the chairman of the House of the People (Lok Sabha), Kwadoor Sadanand Hegde.

Edward Babiuch informed the Indian guests about some of the problems of political and economic life of Poland. He stressed with appreciation the systematic development of parliamentary contacts between both countries.

The leader of the Indian parliamentary delegation pointed to the advantages for the development of Indian-Polish relations stemming from parliamentary and political contacts.

Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka met with the Indian delegation on the same day. The two sides discussed the current state of bilateral relations, especially in the field of economy, as well as issues connected with the implementation of the agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and India.

On the same day, the Indian delegation had talks with Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek. The talks centered on Polish-Indian relations and international issues.

The Indian parliamentarians also met in the Polish Sejm a group of M.P.'s representing various Sejm clubs and commissions.

The Indian parliamentary delegation is leaving Poland on Sunday, June 24.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU VISIT

Talks with Ceausescu, 25 June Activities

AU251430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "Official talks were resumed this morning at the Republic Palace between President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou."

After the talks, President Spiro Kiprianou and his aides visited the Semanato area enterprise in Bucharest. "The distinguished guest was accompanied on the visit by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Bucharest Mayor Gheorghe Pana, and other officials."

Diplomatic Corps Reception

AU252105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1979--Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, and Mme Mimi Kiprianou received on June 25 the heads of diplomatic missions and the representatives of international organizations accredited to Romania and their wives.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus conversed with the present diplomatists in a cordial atmosphere.

Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Lieutenant-General Constantin Popa, deputy chief of staff, Ion Anghel, charge d' affaires ad-interim of Romania to the Republic of Cyprus attended.

Nikos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs, Dhimos Hatsi Militis, ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus in Bucharest, the other officials of the Republic of Cyprus, who accompany President Spiros Kiprianou on his Romanian visit, were present.

Conclusion of Talks

AU252055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1979--The official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus, concluded in Bucharest, on June 25.

On the last day of the talks, the two heads of state had both in the morning and in the afternoon fresh exchanges of views on the development of the Romanian-Cypriot relations on multiple planes, and on current questions of the international political life.

Analyzing the existing possibilities for the expansion of the friendly relations between Romania and Cyprus, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou, agreed on fresh measures to be taken for the amplification of the bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other domains and especially for the intensification of the industrial cooperation and the fast and substantial increase of the trade exchanges.

It was stressed that the broad promotion of collaboration between Romania and Cyprus contributes to the economic progress of the two countries, is profitable to both peoples, to the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Major aspects of the current international political life were also examined.

Special attention was paid to the evolution of the situation in Cyprus, both sides declaring for a peaceful and fast solution which should secure the observance of the Republic of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment. At the same time, the hope was expressed that the inter-communal negotiations now under way would lead to the just and viable settlement of the Cypriot issue, to ensuring conditions for peaceful coexistence and collaboration of the two communities.

The two presidents highlighted the special interest of Romania and Cyprus as states in the same geographical area, in the achievement of a climate of detente, collaboration, good neighbourhood and peace in the Balkans. At the same time, the necessity was emphasized of thorough preparations for the 1980 Madrid meeting, of actual translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act provisions as a coherent whole. It was appreciated that the building of real security in Europe and in the world demands a switch over to practical and efficient measures on disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou reaffirmed Romania's and Cyprus' positions on other essential problems of international life, highlighting the importance of intensifying the efforts for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and conflict still obtaining in various parts of the world, for the settlement by way of negotiations of the disputed issues still existing among various states, for the adoption and carrying through of firm disarmament measures, the halting of the arms race, for the continuation and consolidation of the course toward detente, for the affirmation of a new policy, of equal collaboration among nations, the liquidation of underdevelopment and of the existing economic gaps between countries, for the establishment of a new world economic order, for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples, by joint agreement. It was stressed that the complex problems facing mankind today should be solved with the participation of all states, irrespective of their size or social system.

In concluding the talks, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou expressed their full satisfaction at the fruitful results reached, appreciating that they open up wide prospects for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. The conviction was expressed that based on the agreements reached, ever more fruitful collaboration would be attained between Romania and Cyprus, both bilaterally, and in international life.

The two presidents stressed the necessity of furthering the Romanian-Cypriot summit contacts, stressing their importance for the expansion and strengthening of the good relations between the two countries and peoples, for the establishment of a climate of detente, confidence and collaboration in Europe and worldwide.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual regard and understanding.

Signing of Documents

AU251518 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 25 June carries a 5-minute live relay from the Republic Palace on the ceremonial signing of Romanian-Cypriot documents, occasioned by the visit to Romania of Cypriot president Spiros Kiprianou.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Spiros Kirpianou are signing a solemn declaration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cyprus. The announcer adds that "Romanian and Cypriot officials from the entourage of the two presidents are present at the ceremony." He also reports that after signing the document the two presidents shook hands and had a glass of champagne.

25 June Dinner Toasts

AU252022 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tonight, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner for Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Mme Mimi Kiprianou, at the State Council Palace. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

During the dinner, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou exchanged toasts.

At the beginning of his toast, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: [Ceausescu--begin recording] Mr president, Mme Kiprianou, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

I take pleasure in once again conveying to you, Mr President and to Mme Kiprianou, as well as to your aides, warm greetings and best wishes. Your visit to Romania constitutes an expression of the good, traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Cyprus, based on mutual esteem and respect and on common ideals and aspirations for progress and peace, and on our peoples' desire to extend the scope of our mutually advantageous cooperation.

Our commercial exchanges and our cooperation in economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas have expanded in recent years; political contacts at various levels have intensified. The ascending evolution of the Romanian-Cypriot relations is fully in keeping with the interests of the two peoples in their rapid advancement along the path of independent socioeconomic development, and with the requirements of international peace and detente. [end recording]

The Romanian head of state then recalled the Romanian people's achievements, and presented Romania's position on major international issues. At the conclusion of his toast, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] Mr President, I am confident that your visit to Romania, the talks we have had and the agreements we have reached and which are sanctioned in the documents we have just signed, consitute an important landmark in the development of the Romanian-Cypriot cooperation and collaboration at both bilateral level and in international life.

There is no doubt that this is in keeping with the interests of our peoples' socioeconomic development and of strengthening their independence, and with the interests of detente, cooperation and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

With this conviction I want to raise my glass and offer a toast to the friendly Cypriot people: to their aspirations for independence, territorial integrity, progress and peace: to the Romanian-Cypriot friendship and lasting cooperation: to the health of the president of the Republic of Cyprus and of Mme Kiprianou: to the health of all of you. [end recording]

A toast was then proposed by the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou. The distinguished guest began by saying:

[Kiprianou--begin recording in English followed by Romanian translation]
Mr President, Mme Ceausescu, distinguished guests:

I, first of all, would like to express to you, Mr President my gratitude for giving me the opportunity, through your kind invitation, to visit Romania, and on behalf of my wife, all the members of our delegation and myself I wish to express to you our sincere thanks for your hospitality which so generously you have extended to us, yourself and your wife.

It would be amiss if I were not to mention how deeply I was touched by the warm and kindly reception which was extended to us by your people. There has always been friendship between Romania and Cyprus, and cooperation, too. But I share your confidence, Mr President, that this visit and the talks which we have had will start a new period in our relations and in our cooperation in all the fields. We have talked, we have exchanged views, and we have discussed methods for improving our relations in the economic, commercial, technical and cultural fields, and to increase our cooperation in political fields both bilaterally as well as internationally.

I also feel that this visit, which I hope and trust will be followed by your visit and your wife's visit to our country, will make the friendship between our peoples based on even more solid grounds. [end recording]

President Spiros Kiprianou expounded on Cyprus' position on various aspects of the current international situation, and in this context, on the Cypriot problem. He ended his toast, saying:

[Kiprianou--begin recording in English followed by Romanian translation] Our talks have been a great experience for me. I was aware all the time that I was having talks with one of the most distinguished personalities of our time, and with these words I would like to ask you all, ladies and gentlemen, for a toast to President Ceausescu and Mme Ceausescu. [end recording]

26 June Departure

AU260822 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0530 GMT on 26 Jun carries a live 12-minute relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the departure of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife after a state visit to Romania at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. According to the announcer, the high-ranking Cypriot guests are being seen off by "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by numerous Bucharest residents."

An honor guard presents arms; the national anthems of the two countries are played; the two presidents review the honor guard. The Cypriot president is reported to take leave of the Romanian officials and "particularly warm leave of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu."

VERDET-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

25 June Bucharest Departure

AU251435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet left for Moscow today to attend the 33d CEMA session.

The delegation is composed of Comrades: Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Romania's permanent representative at CEMA; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Constantin, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Ion Nicolescu, first deputy minister of transports and telecommunications; [name indistinct] secretary of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Stancu, deputy chairman of the Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation and Collaboration, and Vasile Sandru, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Trofin, Ludovic Fazekas, and other officials, as well as the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest and members of the embassy staff.

Kosygin Airport Reception

AU251935 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today to attend the 33d CEMA session.

The delegation was met at the Vnukovo Airport by Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

TU DELEGATION VISITS USSR 15-20 JUNE

AU251647 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [UGSR] led by Comrade Aurel Duca, secretary of the UGSR Central Council, paid a friendship visit to the USSR between 15 and 20 June for an exchange of experience, at the invitation of the Central Council of the USSR All-Union Trade Unions [AUCCTU].

The Romanian trade union delegation had talks with a delegation of the USSR trade unions led by AUCCTU Secretary L. A. Zemlyannikova, at which they briefed each other on the activities of the Romanian and Soviet trade unions in the area of political and cultural-education activities amid the working people. Both sides expressed the desire to further develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, trade unions and working people.

The members of the Romanian trade union delegation also familiarized themselves with the activities and experience of trade union organizations in various industrial enterprises and institutes of learning and culture in Moscow and Leningrad, and met with members of the leadership of those enterprises and institutes, as well as with members of the trade union councils of Moscow and Leningrad areas.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. GOVERNORS DELEGATION VISIT

24 June Arrival

AU241813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/24/1979--upon an invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, a delegation of American state governors representing the National Governor's Association of the U.S.A. arrived in Romania on June 24.

The delegation includes William G. Milliken, governor of the state of Michigan, president of the association; Robert D. Ray, governor of the state of Iowa; and Richard D. Lamm, governor of the state of Colorado with their wives.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Mihai Dalea, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, and other Romanian officials.

Rudolph Aggrey, ambassador of the U.S.A. in Bucharest, was present.

Meetings With Officials

AU252058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1979--Mihai Dalea, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of Romania, had talks with the delegation of American governors, representing the National Association of Governors of the USA at the Council headquarters on June 25. The delegation is made of William G. Milliken, governor of Michigan state, chairman of the association; Robert D. Ray, governor of Iowa; Richard D. Lamm, governor of Colorado; George Weeks and Jerry Aplaire, advisers.

Aspects of the activity of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] and of the National Association of Governors of the USA were discussed, highlighting the common wish to further develop the good relations between the two countries, between the Romanian people and the American people.

The same day, the delegation of American governors had an interview with Gheorghe Pana, mayor-general of Bucharest, chairman of the Bucharest SUF Municipal Council. The members of the American delegation were shown on the occasion aspects of the economic and social-cultural development of Bucharest municipality.

Also on Monday, the American governors had a talk with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign trade.

They approached during the interview the bilateral and international problems of common interest, in the spirit of promiting the ideas of peace and understanding among peoples.

The guest also met Ion Avram, minister of machine building industry. Rudolph Aggrey, the USA ambassador in Bucharest offered a reception in the evening on the occasion of the visit of the American governors.

HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER VERES ARRIVES 25 JUNE

AU252103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1979--Peter Veres, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Bucharest on June 25 for a visit of friendship to Romania.

ALGERIAN JUSTICE MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU252101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1979--A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Lahcence Soufi, minister of justice, arrived in Bucharest on June 25.

The same day, the Algerian delegation visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Justice, had talks with Justin Grigoras, chairman of the Supreme Court of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SWAPO DELEGATION'S VISIT

Ceausescu Reception 23 June

AU232005 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the delegation of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] led by Sam Nujoma, SWAPO chairman, which is on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee [EPC] and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Dascalescu, EPC member and Central Committee secretary; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomdiu, Central Committee member; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the Party Central Committee.

The SWAPO chairman paid warm homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and extended fraternal greetings on behalf of the SWAPO militants, the organization's Central Committee and on behalf of all Namibian people. He also expressed deep gratitude toward the head of the Romanian state, toward the RCP, the government and Romanian people for the material, political and diplomatic support granted throughout all these years for the just struggle waged by the Nambian people for national and social liberation, for winning independence and sovereignty and for eliminating colonialism and neocolonialism from southern Africa.

The SWAPO chairman stressed that Romania is the vanguard of the struggle waged against colonialism and imperialism and that, within the United Nations, the organization's council for Namibia and in other international forums, it plays a particularly active role in supporting the cause of national liberation of the Namibian people.

Expressing satisfaction with the opportunity to meet Sam Nujoma again, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended warm greetings to the SWAPO Central Committee, together with wishes for success to the SWAPO militants in their struggle for achieving the aspirations for freedom, independence and social progress of the Namibian people.

Stressing that the RCP and Romania have granted and will continue to grant complete support for the struggle for national liberation waged by the Namibian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that it is necessary now for all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces to rally their efforts, both at a national and international level, in the struggle for completely eliminating colonialist and neo-colonialist domination, racism in Namibia and southern Africa and for winning the freedom and independence of the peoples in that part of the world.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, the two sides expressed full satisfaction with the good relations between the RCP and SWAPO and voiced their desire to intensify cooperation and militant solidarity between the two parties in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of freedom, national independence, peace and international understanding.

The sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international situation.

24 June Departure

AU241806 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The SWAPO delegation led by Chairman Sam Nujoma left Bucharest this morning after a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION

AU231943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1979--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 23 a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Carlos Vitor Marques Durao, alternate member of the CC of the PCP, paying a fact finding visit to Romania.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the ascending course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party to the development of which an essential contribution was made by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal.

Next, in a spirit of warm friendship, mutual information was exchanged on the preoccupations of the two parties.

During their Romanian sojourn, June 17-28, the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party had talks at the Vilcea and Dolu County Committees of the RCP and saw round industrial and farm units as well as social-cultural establishments in those counties and in Bucharest.

DANISH CP OFFICIAL HAS TALKS WITH CAZACU

AU231949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1979--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 23 Jorn Christensen, secretary of the CC of the Danish Communist Party, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Danish guest requested that a message of salute be conveyed to RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu from the chairman of the Danish Communist Party, Joergen Jensen, and from the party leadership.

Cordial greetings were conveyed to the leadership of the Danish Communist Party and its chairman on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Stress being laid on the upward course of the relations between the RCP and the DCP, the wish was expressed to expand and strengthen in the future the collaboration and solidarity of the two parties.

Information and opinions were exchanged then with regard to the current activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the Danish Communist Party as well as to international questions.

During his stay in Romania, J. Christensen had talks at the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, at the Socialist Unity Front, and visited economic units as well as social-cultural establishments of Ialomita and Constanta Counties.

DOMINICAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL DEPARTS 24 JUNE

AU241808 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, left Bucharest this morning, after a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON COLOMBIAN SENATE DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival, Talks

AU231645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1979--At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, a delegation of Colombia's Senate, headed by Edmundo Lopez Gomez, chairman of the Senate's Commission for Foreign Relations arrived in Bucharest on June 22.

The same day, the delegation was received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they highlighted the good relations existing between Romania and Colombia, the upward course of the relations following the top-level meetings and understandings. Views were also exchanged on the parliamentary activity, and the wish to broaden the collaboration between the Grand National Assembly of Romania and the National Congress of Colombia was expressed. In this respect, they underlined the necessity to strengthen the efforts of the parliaments and parliamentarians, to enhance their role in solving the complex problems of the international life, for building a climate of detente, security and peace in the world.

Burtica Reception

AU231646 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received the delegation of the Colombian Senate led by Edmundo Lopez Gomez, chairman of the Senate's Commission for Foreign Relations, which is on a visit to our country.

During t meeting the two sides stressed the favorable development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Colombia and pointed out new opportunities for expanding and diversifying cooperation between the two countries in various fields of mutual interests, especially in the field of economic relations and trade exchange.

25 June Talks

AU252100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1979--Continuing their Romanian visit, the delegation of the Colombian Senate led by Edmundo Lopez Gomez, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations, had an interview with Vasile Pungan, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation of the Grand National Assembly on June 25.

During the talk conducted in a cordial atmosphere, the Colombian senators gave a high appreciation to the results scored by Romania in the economic and social development, expressing at the same time the wish to further expand and diversify the Romanian-Colombian collaboration and cooperation in various domains of activity. They also approached international problems of common interest.

SENEGALESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 JUNE

AU232158 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1979--A delegation of the Socialist Party of Senegal led by Samba Ye'la Diop, member of the CC of that party, chairman of the Legislative and Justice Commission of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on June 23 for a fact-finding visit and exchange of experience in Romania at the invitation of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms.

GERMAN AKTIVISTS VISIT 18-22 JUNE

AU221845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/6/1979--Over June 18-22, a delegation of activists of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, led by Siegfried Leiterer, deputy head of section for machine building and metallurgy of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] paid a visit to Romania for exchange of experience.

The delegation had talks at the Central Council of the Workers' Control Over the Economic and Social Activity, at the RCP Committee of Braila County, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the National Council for Science and Technology.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

AUSTRALIAN ETHNIC RELATIONS OFFICIAL VISITS

AU232153 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1979--Over June 18-23, Albert J. Grassby, head of the department for relations among ethnical communities of Australia, visited Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Association for International Law and International Relations (ADIRI).

A.J. Grassby called on and had talks with Tamara Dobrin, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, vice-chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Albert J. Grassby had interviews at the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality, at the Council of Working People of German Nationality and at the "Romania" association.

The guest visited the Black Sea coast, social-cultural establishments, museums of history and arts in Bucharest and in the country.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN CONVENTION ON CITIZENSHIP--A convention was signed today in Bucharest between Romania and Hungary on resolving and preventing cases of double citizenship. The document was signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Cornel Pacoste, and Hungarian Ambassador to Bucharest Sandor Rajnai. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU]

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY--Romanian Premier Comrade Ilie Verdet received Emilio Calderon Puig, ambassador of the Mexican United States to our country on a protocol visit. The ensuing talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS--Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], met with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front from Bulgaria led by its secretary Georgi Andreev. The two sides exchanged information on the current concerns and activity of the two political organizations and expressed the desire to continue to strengthen their relations. The Bulgarian delegation left Bucharest 8 June and was seen off by Comrade Tamara Dobrin, vice chairman of the SUF National Council, and by Bulgarian embassy staff. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

ROMANIA-USSR SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL--Ion Moldovan, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and L.N. Kuznetsov, deputy minister of agriculture of the Soviet Union, signed a protocol in Bucharest 8 June on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation in 1981-85 in the fields of scientific research, agricultural production, mutual deliveries of seeds, brood animals and veterinary items. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

POLISH COURT DELEGATION RECEIVED--Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy president of the State Council, today received the delegation of the Supreme Tribunal of the People's Republic of Poland led by Prof Dr Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first vice president of the Supreme Tribunal, which is visiting our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Poland, between the Romanian and Polish peoples and emphasized the importance and role played by mutual exchanges of delegations at all levels to deepen the traditional Romanian-Polish friendship. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU]

ROMANIA-DPRK SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--Pyongyang AGERPRES 13/6/1979--The plan of scientific collaboration was signed in Pyongyang between the academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the 1979-1981 period. The plan stipulates the further development of the collaboration in science between the two academies, exchanges of experts for research, documentation, study and specialization. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1103 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO VENEZUELA--By presidential decree Comrade Marin Argint has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Venezuela to replace Comrade Petrache Danila who has been recalled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VLASKALIC-LED LCY DELEGATION VISIT TO U.S.

25 June Departure

LD252218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY delegation, led by Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, left this morning on an informative and study visit to the United States, at the invitation of the national leaderships of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The 2-week stay of our delegation in the United States will first of all be an opportunity for a comprehensive dialog and broader mutual acquaintance, and this will undoubtedly also contribute to a better understanding of the internal political circumstances and development of the two countries and their international positions and roles on the world political scene. The fact that the leaders of the two American parties, including also the one which is not in power at present, exert a great influence on the political, economic and public life of their country and on the country's foreign policy decisions, lays even greater emphasis on the significance of the exchange of views of their representatives with members of the LCY delegation.

On the other hand, the invitation extended to the LCY is the first of its kind in the foreign policy relations of the leading U.S. parties and furthermore, what is at stake is also the first visit of the LCY to the United States. Both aspects show a new dimension in the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States as a whole, relations which have been developing along an ascending line for years already, due above all to the contacts at the highest level, but also to the expansion of cooperation in every sphere.

The LCY delegation's visit, which demonstrates the openness of the League of Communists which in its international activity orients itself toward dialogs with the various parties, movements and political forces of other countries--on the basis of equality, without imposing any conditions and regardless of the numerous differences and the ideological gap, in the interest of better understanding and international cooperation--represents a new contribution to these relations and to the acquaintance with the attitudes and internal development of the two countries.

The LCY delegation which will visit Washington, New York, San Francisco, Chicago and other towns and which will have meetings with the political leaderships of both parties, with businessmen, representatives of public and cultural life and with our former compatriots, includes: Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mijat Sukovic and Mirko Bozic, members of the LCY Central Committee; Boro Denkov, secretary of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee Presidium; Slavojka Jankovic, member of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Commiteee Presidium; Svetislav Stojakov, member of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; Agim Zatrici, member of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Stanislav Stojanovic, deputy chairman of the Commission for the History of the LCY; and Arsen Jovanovic, special counselor of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by Bosko Siljegovic, member of the LCY Central Committee; Spiro Galovic, secretary of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium; and by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade, was also at the farewell ceremony.

Sundic Commentary

ID251724 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 79 ID

[Text] An LCY delegation, led by Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the League of Communists Central Committee of Serbia and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has left for the United States at the invitation of the leaderships of the Democratic and Republican parties. Here is Milika Sundic:

For the first time in the long tradition of Yugoslav-American relations an apparently spectacular, but essentially entirely normal visit of the LCY delegation to the United States is taking place at the invitation of the leaderships of the Democratic and Republican parties. This, of course, is not a question at all of a kind of ideological rapprochement or of a similarity of the two systems, but exclusively of a more realistic grasp of the times in which we live and of an additional effort by the United States to understand and accept Yugoslavia such as it is, that is as a socialist, self-managing and nonalined country in which the communist party, that is, the League of Communists, has a leading role.

The relations between Yogoslavia and the United States have registered a continuous ascent in recent years. The chief characteristic of these relations lies in the fact that they rest on the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. The United States sees Yugoslavia and its nonalined policy as a significant factor of European and world stability, and it is from this that U.S. interest to develop and promote bilateral cooperation with Yugoslavia stems.

The invitation to the LCY to send a delegation to the United States was received as far back as 1977, but due to the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress the visit could not take place. The leaderships of the U.S. Democratic and Republican parties, of which the LCY delegation will be the guest, certainly know everything about Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy. Therefore, their primary interest will be socialist self-management in Yogoslavia and the Yugoslav federal system. These two basic levers of the social order of Yugoslavia, which are at the same time the chief mainstay of Yugoslav nonalined policy, also interest many other countries.

The fact that two leading U.S. parties--the Democratic and the Republican--have invited for the first time for an official visit a delegation of a communist party, in this case of the LCY, has a deeper significance which exceeds the frameworks of cooperation between the two friendly countries, Yugoslavia and the United States. For something is changing in the known U.S. anticommunism, something which more than anything else leads to the conclusion that the United States is looking at the world around it in a different way, that it accepts the existence of socialist countries and their communist parties and communist parties in the capitalist countries, as a reality of the world today.

Yugoslavia, as an open society, and the LCY wish to have dialogs with all countries, parties and movements which are fighting for peace and equality and which accept cooperation with Yugoslavia and with the LCY in line with the principles of equality, noninterference and recognition of different social systems. We, therefore, view the dialog of the LCY with the U.S. Democratic and Republican parties as a new development of quality in Yugoslav-American relations, as a wish to get to know one another better, and all this with the aim of seeking in our dissimilarities the best paths of cooperation without the objectives of changing one another.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES

Foreign Ministry Previsit Comment

AU221719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The TANJUG editor has sent us a report on today's regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the secretariat, stated in connection with the visit of Portuguese President Eanes to our country that this visit will take place at a time of significant international events before the sixth summit of the nonalined countries, regarding which Portugal has expressed its interest in attending in the capacity of an invited guest, and following very important meetings between President Tito and President Eanes.

It is expected that President Tito and President Eanes will exchange views on the most important international problems now facing the world, such as the problems of the relaxation of tension, European security and cooperation, the cooperation and solidarity of the Mediterranean countries, the process of decolonization, disarmament, focal points of crises in the world, the new international economic order and others.

Yugoslavia and Portugal have identical or proximate views on these and other problems and they cooperate successfully in solving them. The relations between our country and Portugal mark a constant increase, and there is no doubt that this visit of President Eanes and his talks with President Tito will also impart a new impetus to the further development of bilateral relations and a mutually beneficial and comprehensive cooperation, especially in the field of economic relations, Mirko Kalezic said among other things.

Previsit Eanes TV Interview

LD241830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)--The forthcoming meeting with President Tito is of particular importance for me; President Tito is a man of great political experience and broadness, a man able to foresee world problems in a historic and correct way, Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes has stated in a television interview shown this evening on the Belgrade Television Studio's "White Book" programme.

The Portuguese president pointed out the concurrence in Yugoslavia's and Portugal's assessments of many questions, including the issues of peace, independence, non-interference and the new international economic order. President Eanes emphasized that in Helsinki useful talks of European nations on finding the proper way for the strengthening of peace in this part of the world began. The Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was a particular stage on that road. One should not have illusions, President Eanes added, that it will be an easy road, since there still exist many prejudices and obstacles of various kinds.

President Eanes said that the non-aligned movement is very important to the preservation of balance in relations between the blocs. He added that Portugal endeavours to draw closer to the nonaligned countries, and that it is a continuous care within its foreign political activities. As for the past period in Portugal, after the over-throw of fascism, President Eanes said that a notable progress has been reached, but it cannot be said that mistakes have not been made which, in some sense, have had influence on the extension of time for the fulfillment of some wishes.

25 June Arrival

LD252048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brioni--President of the Republic of Portugal Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes and his wife arrived this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to our country. President Eanes was welcomed and cordially greeted in Brioni by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. On arriving President Eanes shook hands with Lazar Koliševski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense: Ljubomir Majeric, chairman of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; and with other Yugoslav personalities present at the welcoming ceremony.

President Tito then accompanied his distinguished guest to his residence, the Villa Brionka, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. The official talks between Presidents Tito and Eanes will begin tomorrow.

The following arrived in Brioni with the Portuguese president: Joao de Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs; Jorge Ribeiro Cardoso, member of the Council of the Revolution; Alvaro Guerra, Portuguese ambassador in Belgrade; Gen Amadeu Garcia dos Santos, head of the military household of the president of the republic; Alexandre Lencastre de Veiga, director general for economic affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other personalities.

MIJATOVIC COMMENTS ON RECENT VISIT TO WEST AFRICA

LD260916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG)--We informed our guests about our intensive preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit, and our conviction that it will represent an important step in strengthening the international role and non-bloc character of the non-aligned movement, Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic stated on returning to Belgrade after his visits to Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Mijatovic particularly stressed that Liberian President Tolbert and Sierra Leone President Stevens highly acknowledge Yugoslavia's and President Tito's untiring activities in the development of the non-aligned movement and efforts for preserving peace in the world.

The main topics of our discussions, Mijatovic said, were issues affecting Africa today, particularly problems of decolonization of southern Africa. Liberia and Sierra Leone, although small countries, are contributing significantly to the efforts for overcoming the existing disputes in Africa in a peaceful manner. During talks on bilateral cooperation it was stated in both countries that the existing trade and other agreements are (?not) fully implemented.

DRAGASEVIC RECEIVES ANGOLAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

LD252132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries, today received Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angola's minister of agriculture. They exchanged views on the realization of the conclusions of the Mixed Yugoslav-Angolan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and on the possibilities of further promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

MOROZOV HEADS USSR TEAM AT BELGRADE ECONOMIC TALKS

LD251350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG)--Vitaliy Georgiyevich Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and deputy Soviet cochairman of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, arrived in Yugoslavia today.

During several coming days, Morozov and his host, Yugoslav Government member Radoje Kontic, will talk on the current problems of bilateral economic cooperation.

ROTAR REPORTS TO ECONOMY CHAMBER ON COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

LD241041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Economic relations between Yugoslavia and Romania could be said to lag considerably behind extensive political cooperation. Economic arrangements are not being implemented to the extent laid down in the 1976-1980 5-year agreement. Last year there was a Yugoslav deficit of over $84.5 million. Slowing down in the development of economic relations has been caused chiefly by the absence of true industrial cooperation, joint ventures in the sphere of using raw materials and building industrial and investment projects in the two countries. Such tendencies also continued at the beginning of 1979.

These problems and ways to improve economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania were discussed recently by the mixed committee of the two countries for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Bucharest. A report on that session was submitted today to the session of the section for the promotion of economic cooperation with Romania of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade. He stressed that at the session of the mixed committee the main blocks in the development of economic relations were noted and that on that occasion both sides expressed the desire that they be removed and a start made along the path of long-term linking up of the two economies.

JOINT COMMITTEE AGREES TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC TIES WITH INDIA

LD251934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav and Indian economy representatives have agreed to raise the two countries' economic relations to a higher level, as they have been stagnating in recent times. This was pointed out during Indian Premier Desai's recent visit to Yugoslavia and also at the twelfth session of the Yugoslav-Indian Committee for Economic Cooperation, which started in Belgrade today.

Agreement was reached today that the causes for stagnation in economic relations be investigated and that the fields be defined in which these relations may be placed on a more modern and long-term basis. It was stated that particular attention must be paid to the structural adjustment of the courses of Yugoslav-Indian trade, which may be achieved by expanding the existing industrial cooperation.

TANJUG SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PERUVIAN AGENCY

LD241812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lima, June 24 (TANJUG)--An agreement for cooperation between TANJUG and the Peruvian national information system (SINADI), which includes ANDINA news agency, has been signed in Lima. The agreement was signed by the SINADI director general, Colonel Oscar Torres Llosa, and TANJUG's editor-in-chief, Mihailo Saranovic. Inspired by the aspirations of the non-aligned countries, to which both Peru and Yugoslavia belong, jointly to expand and strengthen as much as possible cooperation in the field of information, the agreement provides for broad cooperation in the bilateral and multilateral spheres, especially within the framework of the non-aligned news agencies pool.

The agreement, first of the kind to be concluded between two news agencies, provides for daily exchange of information, exchange and training of personnel and professional and technical cooperation.

At the talks held during last few days by Mihailo Saranovic and TANJUG's regional correspondent for the Andean countries Velizar Savic with directors and editors-in-chief of the biggest-circulation Peruvian dailies and radio-TV stations, very great interest was expressed in information of Yugoslavia and in TANJUG's newscasts in Spanish. Under the agreement, all information media in Peru will daily receive these newscasts.

KALEZIC ANSWERS QUESTION ON GHANA, MEDITERRANEAN GAMES

AU251840 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 AU

[B.M. report on press conference given by Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 22 June]

[Excerpt] In reply to a question asked by journalists as to whether Yugoslavia has recognized or intends to recognize the new government in Ghana, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that Yugoslavia maintains regular international relations with Ghana and that it assesses the present changes in Ghana as an exclusively internal affair of that country.

"According to certain foreign news agencies, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco intend to boycott the Seventh Mediterranean Games if Egypt were to participate in these games. Would you like to say something in this connection?" was one of the questions asked by journalists at the conference.

Mirko Kalezic replied that he had had no report to this effect and drew attention to the joint statement by the delegation of the Yugoslav committee for the games and a delegation of the Pan-Arab Sports Federation which was published in the press.

TITO RECEIVES HODZA AS LATTER PREPARES FOR FAR EAST VISIT

LD251428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, June 25 (TANJUG)--President Tito received here today Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza who is soon leaving on official and friendly visits to the Philippines, Malaysia and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Fadilj Hozda will visit the three countries from June 28 to July 7 at the invitation of the respective governments. The programme of Fadilj Hodza's visits to the Philippines, Malaysia and Bangladesh was today approved by the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

DJURANOVIC REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMY 6 JUNE

AU221035 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at a joint session of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly on 6 June in Belgrade]

[Text] At a joint session of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly held on 6 June this year, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, submitted a report on the implementation of the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1976-1980. As we announced in our report on the session yesterday, we are publishing extensive excerpts from the speech of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

The characteristic trait in the first 3 years of the plan is a very dynamic material development and in many respects impressive results, Djuranovic said. It can be said that this is one of the most dynamic stages in the sociomaterial development of our country. To support this assessment, I would recall only a few of the most important data.

The social product of the total economy grew in the first 3 years of the plan at an annual rate of about 6 percent, and, having in mind the growth estimates for 1979, the average rate of growth in the 4 years will be about 6.2 percent (a rate of 6.9 percent is envisaged for the whole plan).

With a 9.5 percent average rate of increase in fixed assets in the past 3 years of the plan and an 8.9 percent rate of increase in investments estimated for 4 years, the production capacities in all production branches have increased strongly.

Dynamic Development

The average annual increase in the number of employed in the first 3 years of the plan amounts to 4.2 percent and it is expected that it will amount to 4 percent for the 4 years. In the 1976-78 period, the number of new jobs exceeded 630,000, and the number of newly employed increased by over 900,000.

The rate of growth of the standard of living amounted to 6.4 percent, and including the fourth year it is estimated at 6.1 percent (a 6.3 percent rate is envisaged for the entire plan period). Within this framework, the increase of personal consumption in the 3 years amounted to 6.3 percent, and, including the fourth year, a 5.9 percent real growth is envisaged. (The plan envisages a 6 percent average rate of growth of personal consumption).

A development which is somewhat more dynamic than the average for the country taken as a whole has been realized in the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This is illustrated by the fact that the average growth of the social product in these is 5 percent above the average for the country as a whole. Certainly this is a much lower growth than envisaged. But it must be noted that the material conditions for accelerating the dynamic of growth were further improved in the first 3 years of the plan in these sociopolitical communities. However, one must single out the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Not only does its development fail to be realized in keeping with the set tasks, but its general rate of growth is below the average for the country. The fall in industrial production in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo causes concern, for it will inevitably have negative consequences for the overall revival of the economy and a faster growth of the province.

With the said rates of growth, our country is at the top of the European and world lists regarding the dynamic of development. Along with the dynamic rate of development in the period to which the report of the Federal Executive Council refers, however, certain unfavorable trends that had been present earlier have deteriorated and some economic problems have been more visibly manifested. Therefore we are facing rather strong elements of economic instability as well as an aggravation of certain contradictions in social relations, expressed above all in the weakening of the material basis of associated labor and the reduction of the accummulative and reproductive ability of the economy.

Unfavorable Tendencies

Djuranovic says that among the unfavorable trends in the first 3 years of the social plan the following were most pronounced:

(A) The lack of harmony between the rate of growth of all the kinds of consumption on the one hand and the rate of growth of the social product, income and labor productivity on the other, which increased the overloading [prenapregnutost] in the distribution of income at the expense of the accumulation of the economy;

(B) The insufficient stability of the balance of payments of the country, the main problem being the increase in the trade deficit as a result of the unfavorable relationship between the value of exports, which are stagnating, and that of imports, which are constantly growing; under these conditions the lagging of exports is becoming more and more a limiting factor of dynamic development;

(C) The renewed increase in inflation, which confirms the assessment that in some points we have not succeeded in realizing the set policy of economic stabilization, above all in harmonizing supply and demand relationships, the disturbance of which has been fully manifested in overheated domestic demand;

(D) The unsatisfactory rate of growth of the productivity of labor as well as the economy of operations, which displays many elements of extensive operations [ekstenzivno poslovanje] and--along with the growth of consumption being greater than that of income--it constitutes the basis for the weakening of the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy;

(E) The lagging in the realization of the tasks of a transformation of the structure of the economy and the substitution of imported raw materials and production materials with domestic ones.

A comprehensive analysis of the economic trends and all the essential tendencies in the economic development and relations leads to the conclusion that the boom in domestic economic activities--with the present economic structure and the level of dependence of industrial development on imports and with the considerably lower rates of growth in all the countries with which we have developed trade and economic relations--is the basic accelerator of the disequilibrium in the commodity-monetary relations, the increase in inflation and the increase in the trade deficit. The domestic boom is expressed in high effective demand, a growth of all kinds of spending faster than the growth of production, a high rate of inflation, a great increase in the supply of money and credit feeding the channels of spending and stoking the domestic boom, a weakening of the competitive power of the domestic economy and a weakening of its export motivation, which in turn intensifies the deficit in the balance of payments and causes problems in this field.

The lack of harmony between the dynamic development and the policy of stabilization has been a long-term accompaniment of our overall development. [paragraph continues]

This is understandable considering that such an impressive development cannot fail to have consequences for many elements that determine stable movements. It is also certain that we shall face the demand to overcome such lack of harmony in the period to come, too.

About the Causes of Instability

Therefore the basic decisions for the implementation of the plan in 1979 are based on a qualitative harmonization of dynamic development and the policy of economic stabilization, with special stress on stabilization.

The reference to the economic trends in 1979 in the report and in the analysis shows that even now we are faced with the continuation of some unfavorable trends and that some of them have been deteriorated to some extent, Djuranovic continued. In this connection the question arises: Is the reason for this an unsuitably defined policy of stabilization and its lack of harmony with the dynamic development, or is it an insufficiently consistent and efficacious implementation of the basic premises of the policy, or a matter of facing some new moments in the economic development?

The answers to these questions can be provided if one looks at social development over a longer continuous period. Proceeding from this point I would draw your attention to several basic reasons.

First, the tendencies of disturbances in the distribution of income are of longer duration and are not of yesterday. This can also be seen from the data if one compares the growth of the public, common and investment spending with the growth of the social product in the first 3 years of the current social plan. In that period, as I pointed out earlier, the average annual rate of growth of the social product amounted to 6 percent, and the real growth of public spending 5.2 percent, common spending 7.3 percent, investment spending for fixed assets 9.5 percent, and of personal consumption 6.3 percent. The average annual increase in the productivity of labor amounted to 2.5 percent and of employment 4.2 percent.

Finally, in the same period the share of the economy in the distribution of the social product decreased from 69.7 to 66.4 percent. There is no doubt that all these trends are unfavorable and that in the past period we did not find the ways and means to turn them in different positive directions.

Second, the decision in the plan in favor of a relatively dynamic development under stable conditions was basically correct, but it was not implemented consistently enough, so that a situation was created in which a relatively dynamic development was accompanied by instability and even some disturbances. It was shown that a strong start was made in the development but that insufficient account was taken of the real conditions and the real prerequisites for such a dynamic social development. In fact it was shown that the development programs and plans are partly beyond the actual material possibilities of society.

Third, large investment outlays in the development of activities of special importance are not yet yielding results in respect of production which would substitute the importation of raw and production materials to any significant extent. This is the reason why the structure of imports has not changed and why imports have been increasing under the pressure of the increased requirements for the import of equipment as well as for the development of the processing industry.

Fourth, when the social plan was adopted one counted upon a rapid adoption of new laws regulating the economic system and their fuller implementation in this planning period. [paragraph continues]

However, this has not been achieve and this fact has essentially hindered the realization of the basic tasks and aims of development and especially of the stabilization policy with an essentially greater role and responsibility of associated labor.

The Old Way of Working

Fifth, a particular reason for the nonimplementation of the set policy of socioeconomic development and economic stabilization has also to be sought in the retaining of the old way of adopting the current measures of economic policy, including the manner of adopting the annual resolutions and the documents accompanying them. It is a matter of individual measures of economic policy not being adopted on time--sometimes several months after the adoption of the resolution--a matter of a lack of coordination and synchronization of measures adopted by several social subjects, a matter of inconsistency in implementing the several accords and measures, a matter of executive political and administrative organs not being efficient enough in the implementation of the agreed policy, and so forth. All this, of course, has an unfavorable effect on the current economic trends and the realization of the set tasks. For instance, some measures which the Federal Executive Council proposed to be adopted or which were adopted in April this year could have been adopted at the same time as the resolution or immediately afterwards. This is the case with some measures and activities within the powers of the republics and autonomous provinces, the Yugoslav National Bank, the Yugoslav Interest Community for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and so forth. As it is, these measures will have their effect but not before the second half of the year, which reduces their overall effect on the economic results this year.

Sixth, a particular reason for an inconsistent or incomplete realization of the stabilization policy is the attitude toward the adoption of accords and toward the set policy. An obvious example is the attitude toward the "Agreement on Price Policy" and toward the balance of payments positions of the republics and the autonomous provinces in the "Unified Projection of the Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange of the Country." The nonadherence to the "Agreement on Price Policy" is an occurrence of previous years which is being repeated this year. The consequences are serious. Above all, it is a matter of undermining the system; furthermore, it is a watering down of the policy of stabilization; and finally it is a case of redistribution of income between associated labor organizations and sociopolitical communities in a unified Yugoslav market against the agreed policy and relations. Likewise, the undermining of the balance of payments positions of the republics and autonomous provinces indicates, on the one hand, the yet-to-be-shown responsibility of some republics and autonomous provinces for the realization of the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance of the country, which is the essential intention of the system, and on the other hand, considering the disturbances, it objectively forces the state to resort to restrictive and limiting measures which are in its power according to the provisions of the law.

New Factors

What new factors are there making the conditions for the implementation of the stabilization even worse?

First, there are unfavorable international economic conditions which are characterized by a continuation of the low rates of growth and a further abatement of economic growth rates more or less in all countries, accompanied by intensified inflation and a renewed intensification of the energy problem. The overall increase in oil prices in 1979 is not the one reckoned with in December, when, proceeding from the OPEC member countries' decision on the basis of quarterly increases, the price of oil was to have increased 8.5 percent. [paragraph continues]

New changes occurred later, so that the import price of crude oil in the first quarter increased 12.4 percent and not 5 percent as envisaged, and so that the overall increase in 1979 will reach a rate of almost 25 percent. This will increase our expenses for oil imports by about $300 million.

Second, this year we are also facing the need to import corn and probably also certain quantities of wheat. The shortfall in the 1978 harvest and the lack of fulfillment of the sowing plan for this economic year, as well as the present unfavorable predictions concerning the wheat harvest in 1979, make this problem particularly complicated. It is certain even at this early date that this will further aggravate the balance of payments situation and will be reflected in the prices, with a pressure to push them up.

And third and last, we have considerable obligations imposed on us by the necessity to solve the grave consequences of the catastrophic earthquake which hit Montenegro. It is a matter not only of material commitments and measures of a durable nature, which will impose a burden on the national income in the years of the next medium-term plan, but also material commitments and measures which must be taken immediately and which will affect the economic trends this year. The problem is more complicated and serious because the greater part of these commitments must be met with available resources, the available accumulation and the available credit basis.

System Solutions

Without diminishing the importance of the need for intensive, resolute and creative activities in applying the system in all spheres and in making associated labor capable of playing its role in all spheres of social production, I believe at the present moment that involvement in the following basic tasks in applying the system appears to be absolutely indispensable:

First, it is necessary to strengthen efforts and to conduct actions more resolutely and in a more organized way so that associated labor may more quickly and fully master the processes in the sphere of expanded reproduction.

The second question of priority significance for making associated labor capable of successfully implementing its role and for the functioning of the entire system to help particularly in implementing the current economic policy is an essential transformation of banking and of the credit and monetary policy.

Third, in the action to implement the new system solutions, and thus to make associated labor capable of mastering the processes of social reproduction, one should further accord priority to the development of socialist self-management in the field of economic relations with foreign countries.

The fourth question on the solution of which the overstretched relations in the distribution of the social product and the implementation of the policy of strengthening the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy and efficiency in the struggle against inflation depend to a great extent, is the level and the system of financing common and public expenditure.

Fifth, from the standpoint of the application of system solutions, and at the same time also from the standpoint of the struggle for the implementation of the stabilization policy, special attention at this moment and in the immediate future should be paid to the policy of personal incomes, or rather to the distribution of personal incomes according to the results of work.

Sixth, there is an indisputable need for removing certain unclear aspects and lack of coordination among the several legal regulations, and therefore also the need for a more careful attitude toward proposals and suggestions arising from practice for complementing the system in some specific points.

Dampening the Boom

The Federal Executive Council believes that in the remaining part of this year and next year we should retain the basic direction of our activities to dampen the domestic boom. All reports confirm that the domestic boom has gained such momentum that we shall have to engage over a longer period to dampen this element of economic instability which now seems the most significant one.

However, many problems in supply and in the functioning of the market are a consequence of our subjective shortcomings, ranging from insufficient income links between production and trade and the absence of long-term supply contracts up to the poor development of the system of self-managing interest organizations for the purpose of a better and more efficient supply in general and the supply of cities and other large consumers and catering and tourist centers in particular. This confirms the assessment that because of an insufficient self-managing organization we are facing big problems as regards the supplying of the markets and the functioning of the market.

In the coming period up to the end of the year, the establishment of more favorable relations in foreign trade, or rather the taking of measures which will lead to stopping the unfavorable tendencies which until now have been present in economic relations with foreign countries, is the key question to which we must pay exceptional attention and on the success of which depends the realization of the policy of economic stabilization to the greatest extent.

The most important point from which we must proceed is the position that all necessary measures must be taken to stabilize the deficit in foreign trade and the adverse balance of payments of the country in the sense of the provisions of the social plan. The increase in exports must be stimulated above all through:

1. More intensive self-managing agreements and the association of labor and the pooling of resources of associated labor organizations with the aim of earning foreign exchange;

2. A better organization of associated labor and all the factors in our society as regards economic relations with foreign countries, without which it is impossible to master some large defects in our marketing abroad;

3. A more efficient solution for the question of credits for the export of equipment and ships;

4. Appropriate changes in the existing self-managing agreement on stimulating exports.

About the Price Policy

Movements in the field of prices are among the basic problems concerning the implementation of the social plan and the policy of economic stabilization this year.

The increase in prices in the first 5 months of this year was very accelerated and exceeded the agreed limits. In 5 months, retail prices increased 9.8 percent and the cost of living 10.4 percent.

The increases of prices of agricultural and food products and services have been most rapid thus far, while the increase of prices of manufactured goods has been relatively stable. Also, the increase of prices within the province of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces has been faster than the increase of those within the province of the federation. These relations and such movements should not continue, for they create a considerable disturbance of relations in primary distribution and shift the burden of stabilization onto the shoulders of the part of the workers class in manufactures.

In conformity with the new solutions in the socioeconomic system, the power over the formation of prices should to the greatest extent be transferred to associated labor and other socioeconomic bodies and in this way their responsibility for the implementation of the agreed price policy should be increased. Certain changes in this respect should be proposed by the end of this year.

We have not sufficiently responded to the aggravation of the energy crisis in the world by changing the structure of domestic consumption and by a greater concentration on domestic energy sources. This particularly refers to the lagging in the development of electrical energy, the change of consumers from fuel oil to coal and the coordination of oil processing capacities through a quicker development of secondary processing.

Activities, above all, should be directed toward the construction and the completion on time of new capacities for the generation of electric energy; a quicker development of the coal mines and the provision of the necessary reserve coal stocks in industry and in households; the construction of secondary refinery capacities; the rationalization and saving of all energy fuels.

We possess all the basic conditions for the stabilization of food production, which is of exceptional importance for the overall stability of economic trends and relations in our country. It is therefore necessary that the direction taken and the policy agreed upon--to insure the necessary production of basic food products--will be at the center of our attention and brought to a conclusion. Stabilization cannot be achieved if we are forced to import grain in any large quantities.

Many fluctuations in the market, shortages as well as disturbances, are to a great extent a consequence of the fact that we have not succeeded in insuring a balance in food requirements in the republics, the autonomous provinces and large cities. Therefore, it is not possible to develop successfully the income relationship in the overall production process, from food producers to consumers.

Here one should pose a question: What about the commitments of the republics and autonomous provinces regarding the provision of funds by way of compensation in those cases where the prices of agricultural and food products increase at an accelerated pace to such an extent that they seriously burden the cost of living? The abandonment of the system of subsidies, grants and the like from the federal budget, according to the agreement reached, should be replaced by a policy of compensations which are to be provided by the republics and autonomous provinces in cases where the prices of agricultural produce increase sharply. It seems indispensable for the republics and autonomous provinces to take respective measures along the line of the agreement reached earlier.

About Accords

This is the occasion to point out the problems of the slowness in reaching accords on some very important questions of development. I remind you that three important accords have not yet been reached:

On the foundations of the social plan of Yugoslavia for the development of production and processing of oil and gas, on the allocation of the right of the republics and autonomous provinces to incur debts abroad, and on special measures of economic policy to attain the agreed development of activities of special importance for the overall development of the country.

We assess that some accords could have been reached earlier had the processes of the association of labor and the pooling of resources and the self-managing harmonization of the development program taken greater effect. This particularly refers to the accord on the development of production and processing of oil and gas.

However, we stand on the position that several accords also have not been reached because in some cases and in respect to some questions of development there has been a shortage of readiness to perceive more fully the consequences of the failure to reach accords, or rather readiness to harmonize the several separate interests with the basic positions agreed upon in the social plan.

Experience also points to the conclusion that the process of reaching accords of such nature cannot be in essence reduced to the seeking of accords through executive organs, but that the delegate assemblies, the most responsible organs of the federation, the republics and the autonomous provinces should be included in the process according to their roles.

For a Quicker Development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo

It is being shown that the problems of the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are much more complicated and that the causes which now slow down the rate of growth cannot be eliminated in a short term, but that the assessment of the causes produced by the analysis must serve as a basis for the adoption of certain measures both in the remaining 2 years of the present and in the coming medium-term plan.

It is obvious that considerable efforts must be invested in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and these will be decisive in many respects, but the Federal Executive Council has assessed that supplementary measures must also be taken in order to contribute to a quicker development of Kosovo in the coming 2 years. Certain measures for 1979 and 1980 have therefore been proposed.

The adoption of the measure must be in two parts. First, one must adopt measures and set solutions that will provide resources for the realization of the provisional program, which embraces what is to be done by the end of 1979. This work should be completely finished in the course of June this year at the latest.

At the same time one should work on the preparation of proposals and adoption of comprehensive measures or rather, respective solutions pertaining to the system which will provide stable sources of funds for the reconstruction and building of the region hit by the catastrophic earthquake. [Confusion between Montenegro quake relief and Kosovo development as published]

The Next Plan

In conclusion, Djuranovic spoke about the preparations of the social plan of Yugoslavia and the plans of all other planning bodies for the period 1981-85, which is one of the most important tasks this year and the next. In this context, the following tasks occupy a special place.

1. The preparation of all the scientific research and of other analytical and documentary materials for perceiving the conditions and the possibilities of development of each planning body.

2. The adoption of decisions by self-managing organs of basic organizations of associated labor on the guideliness for the adoption of their plans and the working out of the elements for self-managing agreements and accords, on the basis of which they empower their delegates and thus make it possible for the process of self-managing agreements to be as efficient as possible.

3. A broad social activity of all self-managing organizations and communities, socio-political communities, especially of the SAWPY, the Confederation of Trade Unions and the Chamber of Economy, considering that the time periods for the preparation of the adoption of self-managing agreements and accords on the foundation s of the plans are very short. In this respect it is indispensable that the programs of work in preparing and adopting self-managing agreements and accords on the foundations of the plans and the plans themselves should be precisely determined.

FEDERAL COUNCIL SUBMITS ENERGY-SAVING PROPOSALS TO ASSEMBLY

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[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive council has again submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly, along with a supplementary explanation, a proposal that two new laws be adopted by urgent procedure--the law restricting the use of movement of passenger and other motor vehicles and the law temporarily banning the use of social funds for financing new powerplants using liquid fuels.

At the recent session of the assembly chambers, the delegates noted that there are no grounds for adopting these regulations by shortened procedure.

In its latest explanation, the Federal Executive Council warns about the present complex situation in liquid fuel supply. It says among other things that Yugoslavia will import this year 2,100,000 tons of oil more than last year. This will represent an additional burden of some $275 million on the country's balance of payments. The explanation points out the temporary nature of the law banning the use of social funds for financing the construction of new powerplants, heating plants and energy units using liquid fuels because it will be applied until the end of the present medium-term plan.

In the meantime, work on the proposed social agreement, which would completely regulate these relations, has begun. The assessment is that through the regular procedure of adopting the law, precious time would be lost because in the meantime at least 10 to 15 investors would emerge to build projects of this kind.

Amendments to the law restricting the use and movement of passenger and other vehicles are needed very quickly. Its application in a short period has yielded good results but also has shown certain shortcomings. Thus, for instance, speed restrictions on all motor vehicles have not been resolved, but only for passenger cars and motorcycles. Therefore, the application of punitive measures is difficult. Furthermore, the law does not make it possible for producers to easily transport perishable goods to a distance further than 200 km, and this again makes supplying difficult. The control of the application of this law without special sticky labels is made particularly difficult, and these are the reasons for making changes as soon as possible, the explanation of the Federal Executive Council says.